The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2252. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

Robert T. Haws Elected Comptroller.

Opposition Majority Over Both the Democratic Branches.

Returns for Governor of the Almshouse, Aldermen, Councilmen and School Officers.

The Charter Election, which was held in this City yesterday, passed off very quietly. There was little or no disturbance in any of the Wards—a fact which may be partly attributed to the rainy weather, and partly to the fact that the rowdy portion of the population were outnumbered at the polls. A very small number of persons, as compared with former elections, were arrested for illegal voting. Throughout the whole City a very light vote was cast; but though there was a considerable falling off in the ranks of the Opposition, yet the diminution is chiefly to be noticed in those of the Democracy. Mr. ROBERT T. HAWS the candidate for Comptroller, and nominee of the Republican, American and People's Parties, has been elected by a plurality, over Mr. PURSER, the Tammany candidate, of over 13,000 votes and by a fair majority over both Messrs. PURSER and RUSSEL. At the time of going to press with our first edition we have not complete returns of the vote for Governor of the Alms-house, but the indications are that Mr. BRUNINGHAUSEN, the Republican candidate, is elected. We give below a tabular statement of the vote, together with such returns as we have received of the election for Aldermen, Councilmen, and School officers.

THE VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Purser.	Russell.	Haws.	Mayor—1857.— Dem.	Opp.
1.....	490	700	438	1276	447
2.....	111	91	241	231	938
3.....	118	138	263	405	464
4.....	1365	220	482	2112	525
5.....	685	239	1295	1390	1719
6.....	668	753	298	2401	495
7.....	945	682	1665	2322	2250
8.....	649	515	1823	1871	2553
9.....	791	640	1438	1794	4618
10.....	705	206	1631	1627	1773
11.....	1638	432	1619	3269	2244
12.....	912	258	965	687	1479
13.....	927	325	1358	1800	1679
14.....	757	734	631	2357	922
15.....	285	372	2141	883	2928
16.....	687	771	2636	2129	3409
17.....	1426	751	2785	3765	3199
18.....	950	688	2451	2456	3312
19.....	668	558	963	1323	1202
20.....	1580	1268	1962	2834	3389
21.....	1131	477	2262	1768	2633
22.....	391	1098	1363	2029	1741
Totals..	16,049	11,916	31,800	40,888	13,216

Haws' majority over Purser, 13,751.

Haws' majority over Purser and Russel, 1,845.

Tiemann's majority over Wood in 1857, 2,328.

VOTE FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

Wards	Townsend.	Lynch.	Bruninghausen.	Wagner.
1. Complete.....	487	729	347	35
2. Complete.....	116	95	111	103
3. Complete.....	126	123	163	76
4. Complete.....	630	991	307	129
5. Complete.....	705	251	660	484
6. Complete.....	558	1117	258	41
7. Complete.....	910	769	842	676
8. Complete.....	628	552	776	999
9. Complete.....	945	564	1301	1850
10. 2d Dist. wanting...	220	265	778	474
11. Complete.....	1291	649	1108	565
12. Complete.....	980	257	559	290
13. Complete.....	898	374	748	545
14. Complete.....	505	1314	416	148
15. Complete.....	486	341	963	800
16. Complete.....	905	765	1176	1232
17. 8th & part 2d wtg.	594	1096	1573	1068
18. Complete.....	1014	994	1212	672
19. Comelite.....	562	688	630	258
20. 2d district wanting	1417	1120	1354	935
21. 2d, 6th & 7th wntg	851	180	452	319
22. 6th dis. wanting..	433	1118	1114	328
Total.....	15561	14357	16888	12027
			15561	
Bruninghausen over Towasend....			1327	

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

The election for Aldermen this year, it will be remembered, is only from the odd Aldermanic Districts.

In the First District, composed of the First, Second, and parts of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards, the contest between Henry Smith, Republican, and John E. Enright, has been close. Enright claims to be elected, but our returns, so far, give a majority to Smith.

In the Third District, the canvass had not been completed when our first edition went to press.

In the Fifth District, John H. Brady, Republican has been elected by a plurality of 1,100 votes.

In the Seventh District, George Starr, Republican, has been elected by a plurality over 1,000 votes.

In the Ninth District, Robert L. Darragh, Republican, is reported elected. His majority in the Fifteenth Ward is 135.

In the Eleventh District, the contest has been exceedingly close between Daniel B. Peck, People's candidate, and E. Harrison Reed, Republican. The friends of the former claim his election.

In the Thirteenth District—canvass incomplete—there are indications that Charles Wilmot, Union Opposition, is elected.

In the Fifteenth District, James Owens, American and Tax-payers' candidate, is elected by 200 majority.

In the Seventeenth Ward—Canvass incomplete. James Davis, Union Democrat, is probably elected.

LATEST ALDERMANIC RETURNS.

Returns received at 4 o'clock this morning show the following gentlemen to be elected as Aldermen:

First District—Henry Smith, Republican.

Third District—John T. Henry, Tammany.

Fifth District—John H. Brady, Republican.

Seventh District—George Starr, Republican.

Ninth District—R. L. Darragh, Republican.

Eleventh District—Doubtful—W. J. Peck, Tammany, or E. H. Reed, Republican.

Thirteenth District—Doubtful—Nicholas Seagrist, Tammany, or Chas. Wilmot, Republican.

Fifteenth District—James Owens, American, probably.

Seventeenth District—Henry W. Genet, Tammany.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

In the Fourth District, comprised of the First to the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, the Tammany ticket is elected. It consists of Francis C. Gilmore and Anthony McCarty, also on the Anti-Tammany ticket; Geo. P. Bickford, Morgan Jones, and John A. Tipper.

In the Fifth District the following candidates are elected—Thos. G. Hall, Union Opposition, John F. Ugbert, Union Opposition, Wm. E. Duryea, Republican, Oliver S. Powell, Republican, Andrew Craft, Union Opposition and Samuel Weeks, Republican.

In the Sixth District, Abraham D. Lent, Union candidate, and Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., are elected. The other four candidates elected in this District are probably Republicans, viz.: George Ross, James Ingram, Dan Darrow, and Frank J. Ottarson.

In the Seventh District the canvass was incomplete at the time of going to press with our first edition.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

First Ward—Samuel Auld, the nominee of the Tammany Democrats, is elected.

Second Ward—James Watson, the nominee of both branches of the Democracy, is elected.

Third Ward—R. S. Gould, the candidate of the American and Republican Parties, is elected. No returns have been as yet received from the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Sixth Ward—Michael Begg, the candidate of both Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats, is undoubtedly elected. No returns have yet been received from any of the Wards from the Seventh to the Fourteenth inclusive.

Seventeenth Ward.—Samuel Cantrell, the Republican nominee, is reported elected.

Nineteenth Ward—Terence Farley, the nominee of both branches of the Democracy, is undoubtedly elected.

Twentieth Ward—James Fairman, the candidate of Americans, Republicans and People's Parties, is elected. So are all the Republican School Officers in this Ward.

Twenty-first Ward—William Sinclair, the Tammany candidate, is probably elected in this Ward.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

A QUIET ELECTION DAY—SCENES AT THE POLLS—TAMMANY IN DARKNESS—MAYOR TIEMANN AT THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS—POLICE ARRANGEMENTS—ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Election-day is proverbially a rainy day, but yesterday was especially a wet, wretched and uncomfortable one. In every Ward of the City a light vote was cast; there was little excitement about the Polls; and a stranger would never have imagined for a moment that an important election was in progress.

In the First, Second and Third Wards the day passed off quietly, with some trivial exceptions. There was occasionally some loud talking between the politicians of PURSER and RUSSEL, and in Greenwich-street a man drew a bowie-knife, but he was promptly knocked down by a policeman and carried off to the Station-house. No one was injured. The vote for Comptroller in these Wards was not at all satisfactory to the Purser men. RUSSEL, the Anti-Tammany candidate, ran well but when it was found that he could not be elected many of his adherents voted for HAWS, the opposition nominee.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards the Police arrangements for preserving order were very effective, and instructions were issued by the Captains to deal promptly, and vigorously if necessary, with any persons attempting to create a riot about the voting places. A portion of the Brooklyn force were detailed in these Wards to assist the regular force There was, however, no undue excitement about the polls, and the vote was light. Up to 12 o'clock the highest number of votes cast in any District was 178, and at 3 o'clock, P. M., less than 1,500 votes had been cast in the Sixth Ward, PURSER, it was then reported, having about 900, and HAWS and RUSSEL equally dividing the balance. One of RUSSEL'S stands in the Eighth Precinct was abandoned at noon for want of business. Two arrests were made at the corner of Elizabeth and Canal streets for attempting to make a disturbance, but on being "taken in" they were discharged. In the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward there was a slight squabble and rolling in the mud by two drunken men, but they were taken away by their friends. The attempt to raise the liberty-pole again, attracted a crowd, who watched the operations until near 3 o'clock, when the contractor abandoned the undertaking for the day, the rain interfering with the machinery. Sergeant DICKSON, who has been connected with the Police of the Sixth Ward for several years, says that he never saw a more quiet election in that Ward than that of yesterday. A colored man, who has been entitled to vote for seven years, voted yesterday for the first time. He has always refrained heretofore, fearing personal violence.

In the Fourth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards the voting was conducted peaceably. The police in attendance enjoyed a sinecure for the day, save in a few cases in which they were called upon to arrest illegal voters. There was, of course, an occasional exhibition of muscle—a display inseparable from the exhilarations appropriate to the day—but none of a character so serious as to call for the exercise of the club, and the melancholy reflections natural to a cell in the Station-house.

Until noon the Eighteenth Ward was quiet. Late in the day some excitement was apparent among the friends of BESSON, the American candidate for Alderman. The vote polled for him was quite heavy—much more so than was anticipated. Bets were freely offered around the polls that he would be successful. Just before the closing of the polls a party of rowdies, numbering a dozen or twenty, marched through the Ward. In the streets through which they passed considerable excitement was created by their shouts; but the dram shops proved far more attractive to them than the ticket boxes, and their frequent delays at these places so thinned their ranks that they were deprived of all power to create any serious disturbance.

RUSSEL'S vote in the Tenth Ward was heavier than his friends anticipated, and the only excitement there was, as to whether the Tammany men would interfere to make it less. Here and there an individual who had imbibed too freely, was asserting PURSER'S claims most vociferously. HAWS' friends were confident, in spite of the drenching rain.

The condition of the Fourteenth Ward, on election day, may be regarded as a fair criterion of the condition of the up-town Wards generally. The greatest excitement was apparent at the corner of Spring and Crosby streets. As early as 11 o'clock, an individual, who had become slightly elevated by liquor, was elevated by his friends to the top of an empty coal-box. Amid the cheers and hurrahs of his auditors, he proceeded to set forth the claims of the candidates who were favorites among that class of people whom he was addressing, when, by the force of coat-tail attraction, he was landed on *terra firma*, only to repeat the previous performances. After the crowd had tired themselves with this sport, they proceeded to upset an empty booth for the Police to set right again. Nothing more serious was attempted, as none of the party were drunk enough to be ill-natured.

In the Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the voting was done as quietly as though the people were going to church. At one time there was a little loud talking at two or three of the polling-places in the Seventeenth Ward, where considerable ill-feeling prevailed between the PURSER and RUSSEL factions, but no blows were struck, nor any unruly behavior exhibited. The vote in these Wards was much lighter than usual. The taverns and drinking-shops were mostly closed in appearance, but had their side-doors open. There was no drunkenness or disturbance, and very little display of popular feeling. It was the universal remark that no election, for many years, has gone off so flatly.

The Sixteenth Ward was quiet. There were comparatively few votes polled. At 7 o'clock in the morning some rowdies overthrew the American ticket-box, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Generally, there was not a large crowd about the polling places. In the afternoon, however, the rain threw leisure time upon the hands of many out-door laborers, and most of them spent it about the polls.

In the Eighteenth Ward there is generally very little rowdyism on election day, and the rule held good yesterday. The worst parts of the Ward are those contiguous to the First-avenue and Avenue A, but in these portions, when there is any difficulty, it is generally occasioned by bands of rowdies who come over the borders from the Seventeenth Ward, to the southward. At the corner of Twentieth-street and First-avenue, yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, a party of rowdies, who had been pushing, shouting and bustling about the ticket-boxes all the morning, threw a Republican box over. No fighting followed, and no arrests were made.

Some parts of the Twentieth Ward, near its southern boundary, have, before now, been the scene of bloody fights on election day, and timid citizens sometimes found their path to the polls beset with many hazards. But yesterday the "inalienable right" was exercised without difficulty by all—and they were comparatively few—who desired to vote. Fifty of the Brooklyn Police force were on duty in this Ward, and probably the riotously inclined were not unmindful of their presence. The contest was generally between the Republicans and the Tammany Democrats. The "Regulars" were far behind. Mr. JAMES CONNOLLY, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman, met with a severe accident about 11 o'clock A. M. He was riding about in a light wagon, and while passing the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, the wheel caught in the track and the wagon was overturned. Mr. CONNOLLY'S knee-pan was badly injured, and a gentleman who was riding with him was somewhat bruised. At the polls of the Ninth District a man named JOHN MCGRATH was arrested early in the day for assaulting one DOMINICK LYNCH, a Democrat-turned-Republican. MCGRATH was taken to the Station-house and locked up.

In the Twenty-first Ward, two fellows, somewhat "in liquor," had an altercation, and were about to settle their differences by an appeal to the Code of the Ring, when the Police interfered and took both of them to the Station-house, where they were detained until the polls were closed and then set at liberty. The following card, purporting to have emanated from Mayor TIEMANN, was circulated in the Ward:

To the Voters of the Twenty-first Ward:

My attention has recently been called to a circular directed to the Tax-payers of the Twenty-first Ward, censuring Alderman JAMES OWENS for his vote on the "Ward's Island purchase," so called. I deem it my duty, in justice to Alderman OWENS, and the Tax-payers who have nominated him, to say that his final vote in reference to that purchase was given after a personal inspection of the premises, in connection with the Const Survey, and after such alterations had been made in the terms and conditions as removed from my mind the objections I had previously interposed.

(Signed,) DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

The Mayor, however, promptly refuted the forgery in the following communication to the evening papers:

"I have not issued the above, and my mind in regard to Ward's Island purchase is unchanged.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

In the higher Wards of the City, the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twelfth, there was the usual quiet, and nothing occurred worthy of special notice.

A crowd of roughs gathered round old Tammany last evening, and some curiosity was manifested to learn the result of the election. Within the walls of the ancient wigwam an attempt was made to get up an impromptu meeting; but it failed. Alderman ADAMS, as Chairman, read a few returns, when some one among his audience suggested that three cheers should be given for PURSER. Objection was raised, and three groans were given instead. There being some indications of a row, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the company dispersed.

At the Republican Head-quarters, 618 Broadway, there was a meeting, which was slightly more enthusiastic than the members of the party had reason to hope it would be in the early part of the day. Soon after seven o'clock people came straggling in, some with dubious expression of countenance too fearful to look glad, and too hopeful to look sorrowful. But the late comers found that there was only good news awaiting them. From the time Mr. KENNEDY took the chair until the meeting broke up, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he had hardly anything but majorities for HAWS to announce. Each successive opposition gain was, of course, the signal for more hearty cheers. The announcement of JOHN H. BRADY'S election as Alderman, by over 1,100 majority, called forth special enthusiasm. In the latter part of the evening Mayor TIEMANN entered the hall quietly, and, after glancing over the returns received, as Mr. KENNEDY presented them to him, as quietly left not twenty persons being aware of his presence. Though he refrained from any open expression of pleasure at the result, it was perfectly evident he was not all inclined to pity some of the defeated aspirants for Municipal honors.

The arrests yesterday for illegal voting, and for attempting to vote illegally, did not come up to the ordinary election-day standard. Only eight persons were taken before Police magistrates—one alone being charged with depositing an illegal vote, and the others being arrested for attempts to vote illegally. It is not unlikely that others were arrested and locked up in the nearest Station-house, their arraignment before the Police Courts being deferred till to-day. The alleged illegal vote was deposited in the Fifth Election District in the Fourth Ward, by a man giving the name of HENRY MAXIM. He was challenged, and swore in his vote. As he was leaving the poll a gentleman stated that he had seen him vote in the Fourth District of the same Ward, and thereupon he was arrested and taken before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Before the Magistrate he stated that his right name was HENRY BLAKE. The Justice locked him up to await examination. The following are the names of the persons arrested for attempting to vote illegally: JEREMIAH BUTTON, Second District, Fourth Ward; WM. CLUITT and JOHN CARROL, Third District, Fourth Ward; JACOB THORNTON and JOHN CAVIN, Fourth District, Fourth Ward; WM. HYATT, Fifth District, Fourth Ward; JAMES T. GORDON, Third District, Seventh Ward. The last-named prisoner was temporarily committed by Justice STERRS, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the others by Justice WELSH. They will all be brought up for examination to-day.

The Police telegraph, which centralizes at the Police Head-quarters, had but little to perform. Its assigned duty, in connection with the election, was to announce any disturbance of a serious nature to the General Superintendent, and transmit the Superintendent's commands for detailing men to quell any riots. As none occurred, no messages had to be sent. A good many strangers during the day dropped into the place expecting to receive definite news of the progress of the election; but they were obliged to retire disgusted as well as disappointed at learning that this was not the place to get posted. An omnibus with four horses attached, stood all day in readiness to carry the Detective Squad to any section of the City where their presence might be needed to suppress insurrections. There was no occasion to use the vehicle, and the horses, fortunately, had an easy day of it. The "Shadows" enjoyed themselves highly in their "private room,"—story-telling, song-singing, smoking and speculating upon the results of the election. At noon they all sat down to a substantial spread in an adjoining restaurant. In the evening the place was thronged with a second and increased installment of persons expecting to learn "how the election had gone" in the various Wards. Like previous inquirers they were doomed to disappointment.

From Arizona.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INDIANS—NECESSITY OF PROTECTION—COLONEL TITUS AND HIS MEN—THE GOLD MINES, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, A. T., Sunday, Nov. 7, 1858.

This is the season of Apache incursions into our country. They commenced their work of murdering and stealing about two weeks ago by murdering a Mexican within half a mile of Tucson. He was an oldish man, and was watching a pile of wheat. The Indians attacked him about daylight, shooting thirteen arrows into him, stealing only an old musket.

Some days after this the "same Apaches," a portion of the original Apache tribe who have settled about Tucson, and live in peace, shot one of the mountain Apaches, when the usual exultations were gone through with.

The next place the Indians made their appearance, was within fifteen miles of Tubac. A party, some thirty, attacked a small party of lumbermen, belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, in the day time, while the party were going through a Cañon. As the lumbermen (only three) were armed, the Indians well knew some of themselves would be killed in a general fight. They compromised by taking the lumbermen's provisions and blankets, with one yoke of oxen, and left for the mountains.

An express was sent to Captain EWELL, commanding Fort Buchanan, who is always ready, and so far as is in his power, with his limited number of men, willing, to protect the citizen and follow the Indian to his strong-hold in the mountains. Captain E. at once sent out a party of twenty-five men under a sergeant, he having but one commissioned officer at the post, Lieutenant LORD; but days before they were on the ground the Indians were either in Sonora or the mountains on the Minibrase.

We next find them coming into Tucson, stealing several mules and killing a yoke of oxen. Again we find them taking all the animals (seventeen) from a small party who came out with Colonel TITUS, and had settled on a Ranch about ten miles north of Fort Buchanan. These were lost through carelessness, as is often the case, they having left their animals *all* loose, not even keeping up one saddle-horse—a precaution always adopted by those of us who know anything about the habits and customs of the natives, as they are watching for all such chances, preferring to get animals in that way rather than risk a fight. They are arrant cowards, and murder, not fight.

About the 25th of October they murdered a Mexican near Tumatama, some thirty miles from the line in Sonora. What they got I do not know.

The last murder was that of two Mexicans, belonging to the sons of Gov. GANDARA, who are staying at Tubac. They escaped from prison in Sonora about two weeks since, and, on their arrival at Tubac about Nov. 1, procured a pack mule of the Sonora Mining Company, and sent it, with five Mexicans, after some of their clothing. When the party were some twenty miles from the line, in Sonora, they were attacked by a party of twenty-two Indians, their animals all taken, and two of the party killed.

These depredations will continue until our Government sends a sufficient number of troops into the territory to make campaigns of months into their country, breaking them up and scattering them. A post should be established in the heart of their country; at least a regiment is required to afford proper protection to the increasing population of this great mining district, and to afford security to life and property.

Captain EWELL, of the dragoons, is out on a scout, but with no force; he has, perhaps, sixty men. He cannot venture into the Indian stronghold, the mountains, without three hundred. No campaign can be carried on with a less number with any hope of success. Capt. EWELL and Lieut. LORD, the only officers within three hundred miles, are doing all they can; but with two small companies and no company officers, a post and supplies to protect, what can they accomplish?

I have given you a chapter of depredations. I can give a word or two on the other side. Six days ago, the tame Apaches killed seven of these robbing and stealing vagabonds, which is the largest number ever killed at one time. We look for more of the same sort.

These Apache Indians dislike to lose a man. They are perfectly aware that their strength is growing less, and they cling even to the dead body of a warrior. This fear prevents them from attacking the whites. They know they are always well armed, and fight, while a Mexican will discharge his old musket in the air, and run for dear life.

TUBAC, A. T., Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The Apaches continue to annoy us; they come into the ranches near Tubac (two miles) and drive off cattle. If they are immediately followed they will abandon the stock, and take to the mountains. A few days since a battle was fought at the mouth of the San Pedro, between the Pimos and Maricopas and the Apaches—the Pimos lost their chief and two warriors, killing seven Apaches, when the Apaches took to the mountains, and as they are well supplied with rifles and muskets the Pimos and Maricopas could not follow them, as they are poor and destitute, having no arms excepting the bow and arrows. They are now at Fort Buchanan endeavoring to obtain arms, when they propose to make a campaign into the mountains.

If our Government had any number of troops here they could, with the aid of the Pimos and Maricopas, by once taking the field, destroy and scatter the Apaches, and prevent further depredations.

The risk of keeping stock and raising crops is now the great bar to the immediate cultivation of what little good land we have. There is hardly a settler here who has not lost more or less stock, and some have been made poor by it, with no hope of getting any pay from Government.

Colonel TITUS, *the* Colonel TITUS whose very name carried terror into the hearts of the Free Soil men of the North, who was looked upon as a monster in human shape, has quietly settled down on a ranch within 25 miles of here. He is thought a very quiet citizen. He is certainly a very unobtrusive, civil gentleman, who minds his own business and divides his time between raising stock and working a silver mine. He says he has lost largely by fillibustering, and now proposes to make good his losses. If he hits the right vein he will succeed. His *army* are scattered: some have stopped on the way; others have gone to the rich (?) gold diggings on the Gila, near its junction with the Colorado.

These "new diggins" will be found rich, the great difficulty will be want of water to work them. I have seen one dollar taken from a single pan full of dirt, but it was brought quite a distance to the river; there is no water excepting the river, and there is not fall enough to make sluices. Some thousands of miners and adventurers are on the ground, and a few are industriously packing earth to the water, making from $5 to $16 a day, the greater portion, however, are looking on waiting for "something to turn up."

The discovery of this gold is but another evidence of the mineral wealth of this Territory, requiring nothing but capital and labor to develop it; nearly all the minerals found in the world are found here. Iron, copper, lead, silver and gold, with many others of less importance; and what is very remarkable, nearly all may be found in the same mountain. In the Cerro Colorado Mountain (the Heintzelman mine) is found all the ores for reducing silver, excepting cinna bar; that has not yet been found in the Territory, yet we have found indications of it.

Exaggerated reports of the richness of these mines will undoubtedly go to the States, without a fair account of the difficulties. It would be well for whoever leaves a good business and comfortable home to know that all the country about these "new diggings" is a sandy desert—no grazing, or raising crops. All the supplies used must be brought from San Francisco, requiring from one to two months' time, and at an expense for freight alone of over $100 a ton. These facts alone will give some idea of the cost of living. The climate is hot in the extreme. At Fort Yuma, sixteen miles distant, for months the thermometer stands from 100° to 120° in the shade. Yet, with all these difficulties, money will be made, and thousands will rush from the frozen Fraser River country to the hot deserts of Arizona. TUBAC.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Proposed Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The Standing Committees of the House—Registered Seamen—Doorkeeper of the Senate, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The Standing Committees of the House will be announced on Thursday, to which time an adjournment took place, to enable the Speaker meanwhile to arrange them. According to usage, the Committees of the First Session are continued to the Second, with such alterations as may be necessary to fill vacancies.

The Democrats generally in the House to-day voted against laying the resolution to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the table. The sending it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was to give an opportunity for discussion.

The number of registered seamen as returned to the State Department, is 6,589, of whom 310 are naturalized citizens. To Maine, 1,309 are assigned; to Massachusetts, 3,143; to New-York, 624; to Pennsylvania, 546; to Maryland, 33; to Rhode Island, 160; and the remainder are distributed among other States.

[JOSEPH O. BURNETT and WILLIAM H. KING, of Pennsylvania, are appointed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

The practice-ship *Plymouth* has arrived in the Potomac, at Kettle Bottoms, and a steamer has been sent down to tow her up to this city. She will again be sent out to the Gulf Squadron.

Orders went out by the last Pacific steamer to the commander of the Department of the Pacific, Gen. CLARK, to send two companies to Lieut. BEALE, at the point where his road crosses the Colorado River.

The Democratic Senators in caucus this morning agreed on CHARLES S. JONES, long in the employ of the Senate, as successor to ISAAC HOLLAND, deceased, late Doorkeeper.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate one million acres of the public lands for the support of the free public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but Mr. PEARCE objecting that the motion was not in order, Mr. GWIN notified the Senate that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice of a motion for a pension to the widow of Gen. PERSIFOR F. SMITH; and Mr. SEWARD gave a similar notice in behalf of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES.

Several uninteresting petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Numerous bills heretofore passed by the Senate were severally referred, including those making appropriations for internal improvements.

Mr. KEIM, of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, was sworn and took his seat.

The House took up the resolution requesting the President to take such steps as may in his judgment be best calculated to effect a speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [This resolution was at the last session reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.]

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—90 against 93—as follows:

YEAS.

Abbott of Maine, Rep.	Jones of Tenn., Dem.
Andrews of N. N., Rep.	Keim of Penn., Rep.
Arnold of Conn., Dem.	Kelsey of N. Y., Rep.
Bennett of N. Y., Rep.	Kilgour of Ind., Rep.
Billinghurst of Wis., Rep.	Knapp of Mass., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.	Kunkel of Md., Dem.
Blair of Mo., Rep.	Leach of Mich., Rep.
Brayton of R. I., Rep.	Leiter of Ohio, Rep.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.	Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
Burlingame of Mass., Rep.	Millson of Va., Dem.
Case of Ind., Rep.	Montgomery of Penn., Dem.
Chaffee of Mass., Rep.	Morgan of N. Y., Rep.
Chapman of Penn., Dem.	Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Clark of Conn., Rep.	Morse of N. Y., Rep.
Clawson of N. J., Rep.	Mott of Ohio, Rep.
C. B. Cochrane of N. Y., Rep.	Murray of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.	Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Comins of Mass., Rep.	Palmer of N. Y., Rep.
Corode of Penn., Rep.	Parker of N. Y., Rep.
Cragin of N. H., Rep.	Pettis of Ind., Rep.
Curtis of Iowa, Rep.	Phillips of Penn., Dem.
Davis of Md., Am.	Pike of N. H., Rep.
Davis of Ind., Dem.	Potter of Wis., Rep.
Davis of Mass., Rep.	Pottle of N. Y., Rep.
Davis of Iowa, Rep.	Purviance of Penn., Rep.
Dawes of Mass., Rep.	Ritchie of Penn., Rep.
Dean of Conn., Rep.	Robbins of N. Y., Rep.
Dick of Penn., Rep.	Roberts of Penn., Rep.
Dodd, of N. Y., Rep.	Royce of Vt., Rep.
Durfee of R. I., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Farnsworth of Ill., Rep.	Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Fenton of N. Y., Rep.	Spinner of N. Y., Rep.
Foster of Me., Rep.	Stanton of Ohio, Rep.
Giddings of Ohio, Rep.	Stewart of Penn., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.	Tappan of N. H., Rep.
Goodwin of N. Y., Rep.	Thayer of Mass., Rep.
Granger of N. Y., Rep.	Tompkins of Ohio, Rep.
Grow of Penn., Rep.	Underwood of Ky., Am.
Hall of Mass., Rep.	Waldron of Mich., Rep.
Harlan of Ohio, Rep.	Walton of Vt., Rep.
Hickman of Penn., Dem.	Washburn of Wis., Rep.
Hoard of N. Y., Rep.	Washburne of Ill., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.	Washburn of Me., Rep.
Howard of Mich., Rep.	Wilson of Ind., Rep.
Hughes of Ind., Dem.	Wood of Me., Rep.

NAYS.

Adrian of N. J., Dem.	Jones of Penn., Dem.
Ahl of Penn., Dem.	Keitt of S. C., Dem.
Anderson of Mo., Am.	Lamar of Miss., Dem.
Atkins of Tenn., Dem.	Lawrence of Ohio, Dem.
Barksdale of Miss., Dem.	Leidy of Penn., Dem.
Bishop of Conn., Dem.	McQueen of S. C., Dem.
Bocock of Va., Dem.	McRae of Miss., Dem.
Bonham of S. C. Dem.	Marshall of Ill., Dem.
Bowie of Md., Dem.	Mason of Ky., Dem.
Boyce of S. C., Dem.	Maynard of Tenn., Dem.
Branch of N. C., Dem.	Miles of S. C., Dem.
Burnett of Ky., Dem.	Moore of Ala., Dem.
Burns of Ohio, Dem.	Morris of Penn., Rep.
Cavenaugh of Min., Dem.	Morris of Ill., Dem.
Clark of Mo., Dem.	Niblack of Md., Dem.
Clay of Ky., Dem.	Phelps of Mo., Dem.
Cobb of Ala., Dem.	Phelps of Miss., Dem.
J. Cochrane of N. Y., Dem.	Powell of Va., Dem.
Cox of Ohio, Dem.	Ready of Tenn., Am.
Craig of Mo., Dem.	Reagan of Texas, Dem.
Crawford of Ga., Dem.	Ricaud of Md., Am.
Curry of Ala., Dem.	Ruffin of N. C., Dem.
Davidson of La., Dem.	Sandidge of La., Dem.
Davis of Miss., Dem.	Scales of N. C., Dem.
Dewart of Penn., Dem.	Searing of N. Y., Dem.
Dowdell of Ala., Dem.	Shaw of N. C., Dem.
Edmundson of Va., Dem.	Singleton of Miss., Dem.
English of Ind., Dem.	Smith of Tenn., Dem.
Eustis of La., Am.	Smith of Va., Dem.
Faulkner of Va., Dem.	Stephens of Ga., Dem.
Florence of Penn., Dem.	Stevenson of Ky., Dem.
Foley of Ind., Dem.	Stewart of Md., Dem.
Gartrell of Ga., Dem.	Talbot of Ky., Dem.
Goode of Va., Dem.	Taylor of N. Y., Dem.
Greenwood of Ark., Dem.	Tripoe of Ga., Am.
Gregg of Ind., Dem.	Vallandigham of Ohio, Dem.
Groesbeck of Ohio, Dem.	Vance of N. C., Am.
Hale of Ohio, Dem.	Ward of N. Y., Dem.
Harris of Md., Am.	Watkins of Tenn., Dem.
Hatch of N. Y., Dem.	White of Pa., Dem.
Hawkins of Fla., Dem.	Whiteley of Del., Dem.
Hopkins of Va., Dem.	Winslow of N. C., Dem.
Houston of Ala., Dem.	Worten Iyke of N. J. Dem.
Huyler of N. J., Dem.	Wright of Ga., Dem.
Jackson of Ga., Dem.	Wright of Tenn., Dem.
Jenkins of Va., Dem.	Zollicoffer of Tenn., Am.
Jewett of Ky., Dem.	

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS—Republicans	78
Democrats	10
Americans	2
Total	90
NAYS—Democrats	83
Americans	9
Republicans	1
Total	93
Whole number of members	234
Number voting	183
Absent and not voting	51

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BILLINGHURST, of Wisconsin, moved to reconsider the vote by which, yesterday, Mr. CURTIS' bill for a Central Pacific Railroad was referred to the Select Committee on the subject. He said that that committee, composed of gentlemen from various sections, had come to no conclusion, being divided in sentiment, and hence some other committee should have consideration of the subject.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, replied that no matter before the House was of more importance, and required a greater share of deliberation and argument. Although the Committee were divided, there was almost a general concurrence that something ought to be done for a railroad; but, when the subject of the route was brought up, they found themselves embarrassed. He did not despair of final success on the part of the Select Committee, but thought if they compromise on any route it will be on the Central route.

Mr. BILLINGHURST'S motion was disagreed to. Yeas, 48; Noes not counted.

Mr. OTERO (New-Mexico) introduced a bill to grant lands to New-Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, for railroads therein.

Mr. BERNHISEL (Utah) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853; also instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Bridger's Pass to Salt Lake City.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington, offered a resolution, which

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. LAMAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

To Mirabeau B. Lamar, Esq.

SIR: The serious causes of complaint existing on the part of the United States against the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, have already been made known to you, and you have received the necessary instruction to demand of those Governments prompt and ample reparation for the injuries for which they are responsible. You will again draw their attention to this subject, and especially the attention of the Government of Costa Rica, of which we have the most cause to complain for wrongs done to our citizens, and urge the immediate action of both Governments, in order that the United States may not be compelled to resort to other measures to secure that justice to which they are entitled, and which they are determined to obtain.

Recently, however, grave events have occurred in that region, which have still more complicated our relations with those Republics. Your various dispatches, numbered 8, 9 and 10, with the accompanying papers, reached the Department a few days ago, and have engaged my attention. The information you communicate is important, though much of it is little creditable to the Governments with which you have to deal. And, besides the information received from you, two documents have reached here from Europe, requiring the attention of the Government, one of which purports to be a contract for opening a canal, of which you were not aware at the time you wrote, while the other contains a kind of manifesto, issued by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the United States, as irreconcilable with the proprieties of their position, as with the true state of the facts, which have furnished the occasion for this misrepresentation.

These papers do not come to us through an official channel, but still circumstances indicate that they are authentic. I inclose copies of both of them. Your first step will be, by a categorical inquiry, to ascertain whether this manifesto or declaration is genuine, and if you find it is not, any further proceedings in relation to it will be unnecessary.

In order that the views and intentions of the United States respecting their relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica should be fully made known to those Governments, you will communicate to their proper officers respectively a copy of this dispatch, omitting, however, such portion of it as relates to this manifesto, should its authenticity be disavowed.

On receiving this extraordinary declaration, the first impression of the President was to take measures to ascertain its authenticity, and if found authentic then to recall the Minister of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and to dismiss their Ministers accredited to this Government. And had such a cause of offence been given by France or England, or by any other nation, with a well-established Government properly appreciating its duties towards foreign powers, this course would at once have been adopted. But the United States in this case will take counsel not from their rights, but from the condition of these Republics, and they will not hold the people responsible, upon this occasion, for this undignified exhibition of ill-feeling, which is rebuked by the whole history of their intercourse with this country. The United States are, as they have ever been, sincerely desirous of the prosperity of the States of Central America, and of the establishment of free, stable and enlightened governments among them. And the instructions with which you were furnished when you departed upon your mission, and which were made known to the Governments of the States to which you were accredited, bear undeniable evidence of this disposition. You were told that a federal system, resembling in its outlines that of the United States, was admirably adapted to their condition, and that the people of the United States would be gratified to find a similar one established there, and would see in the measure itself a pledge of future stability in their political institutions, and of improvement in all the elements of advancement. And you were instructed, whenever circumstances should render it proper to suggest these considerations, avoiding, however, all appearance of dictation, and placing your suggestions on the true ground, the interest the people of this country feel in the prosperity of that fertile and valuable region.

And still animated with these sentiments, the United States will deal with forbearance with this uncourteous provocation, having no fear that the moderation will be misunderstood. But you will give these Governments distinctly to understand that *a suitable reparation will be insisted on, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations I have adverted to from seeking, by more efficacious means, proper redress for these unworthy imputations.*

Besides the reproaches of which this effusion of ill-feeling is made the medium of communication to the world, it indicates a line of policy looking to European intervention in American affairs, to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which they will resist under all circumstances. I refer to the protectorate demanded by this proclamation, and to the appeal to the Governments of France, England, and Sardinia, to assume the duties attached to that position.

Before proceeding, however, to this subject, there is another which I desire first to dispose of, and which concerns events that have been connected with the relations between these countries and the United States.

It is asserted by these "Supreme Chiefs of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," that, at the time they issued this document (May 1, 1858,) a filibustering expedition menaced those States, and was at that time preparing to invade them, and that the movement was to be made under the patronage of the Government of the United States, with a view to take possession of Central America, if Central America refused to surrender itself to this country. This absurd intimation, declaration rather, that the United States were urging the annexation of the whole Isthmian region, is made with as much gravity as though the authors of it had the actual proof of the fact before them. The assertion is unworthy of refutation. But it justifies some general observations connected with this matter.

That unlawful warlike enterprises have been carried on from the United States, composed of persons from different countries, against the territory of Nicaragua, is not to be denied. But during the whole progress of these illegal efforts the Government of this country has faithfully performed the duty imposed upon it by the laws, as well through public proclamations against such enterprises, as by giving the necessary directions to the proper officers to prevent their organization and departure, as by invoking the action of the judicial tribunals, and also by the employment of its naval force. It is unnecessary to support these assertions by detailed proofs. They are as well known in Costa Rica and Nicaragua as here. Sometimes, indeed, owing to the defect of proof, it has not been in the power of the Government to arrest these expeditions. But even when its exertions have not succeeded in preventing their departure, they have been fairly and generally successfully directed to prevent reinforcements of men and *material* from reaching the adventurers who had eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law.

The good faith of the United States, in relation to these illegal undertakings, has been much misunderstood and misrepresented, both in Central America and elsewhere. A brief recurrence, however, to the true state of the facts would remove many of the erroneous impressions which have prevailed. It would show to every impartial inquirer what is indeed known to the present rulers of Nicaragua, that the origin of these attempts is due to the intestine difficulties of that country, and to the interference and application of persons of high authority there supported by the concurrence of a portion of the population.

Under such circumstances, the first expedition of this kind left the United States in June, 1855, and it was soon afterward claimed that the party with which it acted and whose interests it had promoted, had obtained such possession of the country as to entitle its authorities to be recognized as the actual Government of Nicaragua. The Government of the United States, however, withheld this recognition, and the expedition ultimately failed of success. And subsequently the American authorities, at a critical period, probably prevented by their intervention the accomplishment of another effort to overthrow the existing Government by a military invasion. It is little creditable to the candor of the President of Nicaragua that these circumstances have been entirely overlooked in his earnest desire to cast reproach upon this country.

But there is another consideration, not less decisive in forming an estimate of the conduct of the United States under these circumstances. *A fresh invasion,* says this accusatory manifesto, *is preparing under the patronage of the Government of the United States, for the purpose of definitively taking possession of Central America, &c.*

I have already said that time has shown the error of this assertion, and ought to bring with it a due acknowledgment. No such expedition had left this country, nor, in fact, so far as I know, was one then contemplated. But a review of this subject presents a yet more powerful justification of the policy of the American Government. There has been no period since these projects were first set on foot by the Nicaraguan invitation when they would not, probably, have been successful, had the laws of the United States against such military enterprise been repealed or suspended by the legislative authority, or been left unenforced by the executive authority. The State of Nicaragua owes its political existence, or, rather, its present rulers owe the power they exercise to the laws of the United States, as executed by this Government, and the return for this fidelity is the undignified denunciation which has been given to the world. The most careless observer of passing events must be convinced that if military expeditions met no opposition in the United States from the public authorities, the spirit of adventure, originally called into action by Nicaragua itself, and fostered by subsequent occurrences, would send to that country, without delay, bands of enterprising men, who would soon obtain the control of its affairs and change the whole course of its policy—probably of its destiny.

But the Presidents of these Republics deal in specific facts, as well as in more general allegations. They charge that "the Government of the United States has, according to official reports made to that of Costa Rica by its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, declared it was utterly powerless to prevent past attempts by the filibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head." This accusation is wholly without foundation. No such declaration was ever made by the Government of the United States. It would have been an act at once of fatuity and of falsity. As to the difficulties in the enforcement of these laws, they are not denied, and have given much trouble to the Government in the efforts it has made to carry them into effect. But that they are powerless, or have proved so, no one in or out of the United States has the right to assert. The representatives of the Central American States may be called on as witnesses, that in all cases where they have given information to the Government that military expeditions against that region were about to be undertaken, measures have been immediately adopted to prevent their success, and to arrest and punish the offenders. Sometimes these efforts have failed, owing to causes not within the control of the Government and sometimes they have been successful; but at all times, the knowledge of the disposition of the Government to discharge energetically the duties imposed on it by the laws, has operated as a powerful restraint upon these enterprises, and has crippled the means relied upon for their consummation. To these views connected with this charge of acknowledged imbecility, I have now to add that I have just had an interview with the present Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, in this city, and have been assured by him that no such declaration was ever received by him from this Government, nor communicated to his own. If such a communication was ever made by any one in good faith, it must have been done under some strange misapprehension.

I perceive that you also occupy a place in this grave document, and that your "boasts in public," it is said, as to the course which will be pursued by the United States in the event of the failure of Nicaragua to ratify the recent treaty, have been deemed important enough to be introduced into this catalogue of national complaints. I have no doubt but that whoever has watched you, with a view to listen to and report your conversation, has grossly misreported you. But the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have much to learn in the duties of a just and wise administration if they consider it proper or dignified to collect the remarks of foreign Ministers in conversation and gravely report them to the world as grievances, demanding its interposition, or at any rate its condemnation. If you had given any just cause of dissatisfaction to the Governments of those Republics, as I am satisfied you have not, there was another course open to them, far more befitting the occasion than this, and that was to make a representation of the circumstances to the Government of the United States, in which case an inquiry would have been instituted and an efficient remedy, if necessary, would have been applied.

As to the statement it has been thought proper to make that all the official agents of the United States in Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders," I know nothing of it, except what is mentioned in this paper, and its position there in the absence of all proof, is not sufficient to entitle it to confidence. I repeat the assurance already given with relation to yourself, that if any of these agents have justly rendered themselves obnoxious to such charge, let the Government considering themselves injured by their conduct, transmit to this Department specific charges embodying these or any other accusation, with evidence in support of them, and the subject shall receive immediate attention, followed by such action as may be justly called for.

As to the Protectorate which is invoked "for the independence and nationality of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," it is a subject very easily disposed of, so far as the United States have any concern in the question. The President has no belief that either of the powers thus publicly and improperly appealed to has ever given the least encouragement to such a proposition, nor had any reason to anticipate it. The French Government has voluntarily disclaimed any connection with M. BELLY, and has given assurance that it has no designs on Central America, but, on the contrary, has avoided any interference of that kind. A guarantee for the general use and security of a transit route, and also for its neutrality, is a desirable measure, which would meet the hearty concurrence of the United States. These views have already been made known to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and they have been informed "that the President indulges the hope that these routes may yet be considered, by general consent, as neutral highways for the world, not to be disturbed by the operations of war." These great avenues of intercommunication are vastly interesting to all commercial Powers, and all may well join in securing their freedom and use against those dangers to which they are exposed from aggressions or outrages originating within or without the territories through which they pass.

But the establishment of a political Protectorate by any one of the Powers of Europe, over any of the independent States of this Continent, or, in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to *which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist by all the means in their power.* The reasons for the attitude they have assumed have been promulgated, and are everywhere well known. There is no need upon this occasion to recapitulate them. They are founded on the political circumstances of the American Continent, which has interests of its own, and ought to have a policy of its own, disconnected from many of the questions which are continually presenting themselves in Europe concerning the baseness of power, and other subjects of controversy arising out of the condition of its States, and which often find their solution or their postponement in war. It is of paramount importance to the States of this hemisphere that they should have no entangling union with the Powers of the Old World, a connection which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest for them, and which would often involve them in hostilities with the other American States, contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by since this principle of separation was first announced by the United States have served still more to satisfy the people of this country of its wisdom, and to fortify their resolution to maintain it, happen what may.

The progress of events have rendered the interoceanic routes across the various portions of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose possessions, extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, demand the speediest and the easiest modes of communication. While the just right of sovereignty of the States occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion, and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties, as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close these gates of intercourse on the great highway of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust regulations as would prevent their general use. *The United States do not seek either the control or the exclusive use of these routes. They desire that the advantages should be equally common to all nations.* Nor do they claim to interfere with the local Governments in the determination of the questions connected with the opening of the routes, and with the persons with whom contracts may be made for that purpose. *What they do desire and mean to accomplish, is, that the great interests involved in that subject should not be sacrificed to any unworthy motive, but should be guarded from abuse, and that when fair contracts are fairly entered into with American citizens, they should not be wantonly violated.* Other nations will, no doubt, pursue the same course in relation to their citizens or subjects, who may have similar interests.

But beside these general considerations, applicable to this subject, there are others which impose additional obligations upon these Isthmian Powers, and which bear with equal force upon their relations with other nations. Several of these Powers, and Nicaragua especially, have in fact, by their public proceedings, invited the coöperation of the capital and industry and enterprise of the world in order to open these lines of communication. The citizens of the United States have contributed their full share toward the accomplishment of the enterprise, and this Government intends to use the means in its power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. The good faith of Nicaragua has been committed, and large sums have been expended, looking to its faithful observance.

A paper has recently appeared in the public journals to which I have already referred, purporting to be a contract between the Governments—the Presidents, rather—of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua, and M. BELLY, a French citizen, and his associates, constituting a new canal route company, and providing for its operations. Nothing is known here officially of the authenticity of this paper, but it carries with it a strong probability that it is genuine; and, presuming it to be so, it furnishes you with an occasion to lay before these Governments the views of the United States respecting their own interests and the interests of their citizens involved in the contracts for opening transit routes. So far as regards the action of Costa Rica, the President adhered to the views laid down in the instructions to our Special Agent, Mr. JONES, a copy of which has been communicated to those Governments, and also furnished to yourself. And the United States, while they interpose no objection to an amicable adjustment by those Republics of the question of their boundary line, will recognize no arrangement which interferes with the existing transit interests as insisted on in those instructions. The United States no more claim for their citizens an exclusive right to form contracts for opening these transit routes than they claim for them the exclusive use of the routes when the work is completed. Their construction is a fair object of competition for the citizens and subjects of all other Powers. *The work is as open to* M. BELLY *and his advocates as to any other enterprising person.* There are but two points connected with this matter which have any interest for the United States, or which would justify their intervention. The first is, that no contract with M. BELLY, or with any one, indeed, should interfere with engagements previously existing with American citizens, but that *all such engagements should be preserved inviolate;* and the second is, that the regulations and conditions of the grant should be such as *to render the routes free and safe to all nations, but controlled by no one and upon moderate and reasonable terms.* It would be equally impolitic and unjust for these Governments, in a desire to make those great undertakings profitable to themselves, without furnishing any contribution toward their construction, to levy onerous charges upon the persons and property destined to pass over them, and by this means interpose serious obstacles to their general use. These local Governments should look to the vast benefits which these enterprises will bring to the countries through which they pass, and not to strive by excessive impositions to make them sources of revenue, and defeat by this ill-judged measure the very object sought to be obtained.

It is not necessary that I should enter into a detailed examination of M. BELLY'S contract. There are physical and financial obstacles, as well as political ones, in the way of its execution, some of which can hardly be overcome. I shall, therefore, only advert to one of the provisions, rather with a view to the future proceedings of these Governments than from any practical bearing it will have in this case.

But, previously to doing so, I will bring to your notice one extraordinary stipulation which it could scarcely have been expected would have been acceptable to the United States, and which must have been entered into in anticipation of their objections to it. Those objections are insurmountable.

This obnoxious arrangement provides that the French Government shall have the right to keep two ships-of-war stationed in the waters of Lake Nicaragua, for the entire duration of the works.

I am persuaded this proposition will meet no favor from the French Government, and that its name has been introduced here unwarrantably and without its knowledge. The equality and security of these interoceanic routes constitute a great portion of their value to the world, and all commercial Powers are interested in their maintenance. An exclusive right in one of these Powers to exercise a permanent armed intervention, would give serious cause of dissatisfaction to all the others, and *the United States freely avow their determination to oppose such a measure, should the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua attempt to carry it into effect.*

But there are additional considerations applicable to this contract with M. BELLY and to other contracts for similar purposes entered into by the Government of Nicaragua, which commend themselves to the attention of the Government of the United States, and will not be disregarded. There are several American citizens, who, with different interests, claim to have formed engagements with the proper authorities of Nicaragua for opening and using the transit routes with various stipulations, defining their privileges and duties, and some of these contracts have already been in operation. This Government has neither the authority, nor the disposition, to determine the conflicting interests of these claimants. But what it has the right to do, and what it is disposed to do, is *to require that the Government of Nicaragua should act in good faith toward them, and should not arbitrarily and wrongfully divest them of rights justly acquired and solemnly guaranteed.* The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice, they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action in their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action. In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent Judges, cases will occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and when that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortious proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duties. But there is yet another consideration which calls for the attention of this Government. These contracts with their citizens have a national importance. They affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial and social, and the United States are justified by the considerations already adverted to, in taking care that they are not wantonly violated, and the safe establishment of an interoceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed. The course of the Government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contained nothing in it reassuring for the future. Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law, carrying with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily set aside by executive decree, a mode of proceeding not recognized in the contracts themselves, and without resorting to the action of Judicial tribunals. The facts in dispute have been unjustly assumed, and the hand of violence has been laid upon solemn engagements, which ought to have found their security in the good faith of the Government. I am not aware that in any case, has the forfeiture of a contract been declared in any other way than by *an arbitrary executive decree.* This is a state of things, to which no nation is bound to submit. It is vain to expect that the means of men and money, required from other nations for the execution of these works, will be furnished in the face of such manifestations of bad faith. Without confidence these great enterprises must fail; nor is it probable that one of them requiring a heavy outlay would now be undertaken and completed without some surer guaranty for their protection than would be furnished by the engagements of these Central American States. The danger of violation is too well known and appreciated to justify the expectation of the investment of capital under such unpropitious circumstances.

So long as a pecuniary object is supposed to furnish a motive for rescinding existing contracts, and forming new ones without any regard to vested rights, no progress will be made in the construction of canals, or of other permanent and expensive works for transportation.

The United States acting in behalf of their citizens *object to this system of confiscation, and they do not doubt but that they will have the concurrence of all other Powers, who have similar interests in these vastly important measures.* What the United States demand is that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen or shall arise, respecting the fidelity of their execution, no declaration of forfeiture either past or to come shall possess any binding force, unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just, and that the decision ought to be submitted to. Without some security of this kind, this government will consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable in behalf of its citizens, who may have been or who may be injured by such unjust assumption of power.

The course of the Government of Nicaragua, with relation to the treaty concluded by the plenipotentiaries of that Republic, and of the United States on the 16th of November last, has given serious dissatisfaction to the President. That treaty, had it been ratified by both parties, would have provided for the satisfactory arrangement of all the unsettled questions between them. It was negotiated by agents furnished with full powers, and on its reception in Nicaragua it met the approbation of the President, and was sent by him to the Constituent Assembly for its ratification, and was constitutionally ratified by that body. The disposition since made of it is unknown to this Government. It is known, however, that the just expectations of this Government have been disappointed, and that, too, under circumstances of the most unpleasant character. Assurances were more than once received from the Nicaraguan Minister here, and I am well persuaded he believed them, that the treaty had been ratified, and was already on its way to this country by a special messenger, and you also were fully persuaded by the circumstances you stated that such had been the action of the Nicaraguan Government. On the 28th of March you announced to this Department the ratification of the treaty, and on the 28th of April you reported that you had been led into error upon this subject. You explained the causes which had misled you, and certainly they were such as to justify the impression they produced, and to lead to the conviction that you were intentionally deceived. It is deeply to be regretted that the President of that Republic, when he received your congratulations upon the ratification of the treaty, did not promptly and frankly point out to you your error, so that you might communicate the true condition of affairs to your own Government.

You refer to a conversation which you had with the Minister of Foreign Relations, on the 26th of May, and during which he made representations which it is difficult to reconcile with the proprieties belonging to his position or with the facts themselves so far as these are known to this Department. At this interview, as an excuse for the inaction of the Nicaraguan Government, he stated to you that certain amendments and modifications had been forwarded to Mr. BUCHANAN; and that, as soon as Mr. BUCHANAN'S answer was received, which he said would be in about eight days from that time, the Government would be able to speak more definitely about its fate. This personal reference to the Chief Magistrate of this country, with the avowal that a correspondence had been opened with him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of another Government, is a procedure at once uncourteous and unusual in the intercourse of nations. But, beside this objection, there is yet another. No application has been made for a modification of the treaty, either to the Chief Magistrate himself, or to the officer charged under his directions with the management of the foreign relations of the country. This statement of the Minister, therefore, is only a new and unsuccessful effort to account for the delays which have taken place, and adds obviously to the responsibility of the Government of Nicaragua.

No explanation has been received from that Government justifying or extenuating its proceedings, nor is it known here what is the present situation of the treaty, nor what disposition it is intended to make of it. Had it been duly ratified and exchanged, it would have removed all existing causes of complaint, and would have laid the foundation for the most amicable relations and the most useful and active intercourse between the two countries. The conduct of the Government of Nicaragua has still more complicated these relations, and placed the two countries in a critical position.

This Government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to recognize their duties, and to afford redress for the serious causes of complaint which the United States have urged. But *it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people and Government have yielded enough to the weakness of these Republics, and, without doing them injustice, they will now take care and do justice to themselves.* Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Norte, and also at San Juan del Sur, and at Realjo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens, and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties there intrusted to them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The Army in the West—General Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 21—I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 21, from the Headquarters of the Army, the portion of the First Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth is assigned to posts as follows:

Captain Desaussure's Company F, and Captain Steuart's Company K to Fort Riley, under the command of Major Sedgwick; Captain Sackett's Company B, and Captain Beall's Company A to Fort Smith; Captain Wood's Company C and Captain Carr's Company I to Fort Washita.

Major Sedgwick will superintend the preparation and departure of the companies from Fort Leavenworth before proceding himself to his post; and they will march with the least possible delay. The squadrons going to Forts Smith and Washita will proceed, each consolidated, by the most direct practicable road to their posts, having regard to the procurement of forage for their animals on the route. The former will precede the latter 24 hours in starting from Fort Leavenworth.

II.—The squadron going to Fort Smith will take 50 days' provisions, and that to Fort Washita 80 days' provisions from Fort Leavenworth to last during the march and until the arrival of further supplies. Fresh beef for the march will be purchased on the route. A six months' supply of clothing will also accompany these commands.

III.—The necessary transportation for these movements will be furnished from Fort Leavenworth by the Quartermaster's Department. That sent to Forts Smith and Washita will arrive at those posts during the Winter, and until further orders.

IV.—Fifteen thousand Sharpe's Carbine Cartridges, and thirty thousand Navy Pistol Cartridges will be sent without delay to Fort Washita, and 30,000 of each to Fort Smith, from the St. Louis Arsenal.

V.—The Quartermaster in this city will send without delay a supply of horse and mule shoes for one year to Forts Smith and Washita. By order of

Colonel E. V. SUMNER.

Signed, D. C. BUELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Abstract of Secretary Cobb's Report.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that on the 1st of July, 1857, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1858, the balance in the Treasury was $17,710,114 27. The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1858 were $70,273,860 59; and the aggregate means, therefore, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were $87,983,983 86. The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were $81,585,667 76; and, deducting this amount from the aggregate means, a balance remained in the Treasury, on the 1st of July last, of $6,398,316 10. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1858, the receipts into the Treasury from various sources, including the loan of 1858, amounted to $25,230,879 46, and the estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year are $38,500,600, making the sum of $70,129,195 56 as the estimated ordinary means for the current year. The expenditures, on the other hand, of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, and the estimated expenditures for the three remaining quarters, amount to $74,065,896 99, which would leave a deficiency of $3,936,701 43. There are, however, extraordinary means within the command of the Department, viz.: Treasury Notes to the amount of a million, which may be issued previous to the 1st of January next, and the balance of the loan (ten millions) authorized by the Act of June 14, 1858. These sums, added to the ordinary means, make an aggregate of $81,129,195 56, which, after deducting the actual and estimated expenditure of the current year, would leave a balance in the Treasury, on July 1, 1859, of $7,063,298 57. It is estimated that the aggregate of means for the year ending June 30, 1860, will be $69,063,298 57, and that the expenditures will be $73,139,147 46, leaving a deficit of $4,075,848 89. To this estimated deficiency on the 30th June, 1860, should be added the sum of $3,838,728, which will be required for the service of the Post-Office Department during the present fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Treasury discusses the Tariff question. The Tariff of 1857, he says, has been in operation more than a year, and, in ordinary times, the experience of that year would afford reliable data to judge of its effect as well upon the trade of the country as the revenues of the Government. The continuance of financial difficulties during a large portion of the time, however, and the effects of it, operating to a great extent during the whole period, create serious difficulties in forming a satisfactory judgment upon the question. The Secretary's estimates are based upon the opinion that a reaction in the trade and business of the country has commenced, and that we are gradually, but steadily, returning to a healthy and prosperous condition. There seems to be a concurrence in the public mind on this subject, if we may judge from the general tone of public sentiment. The files of the Department furnish strong evidence of its truth. The exports for the year ending the 30th June, 1858, were $324,644,421, being a reduction from the preceding year of only $38,316,261; while the imports for the same time were $282,613,150, being $78,276,991 less than the year before. This balance in favor of exports over imports was doubtless appropriated to the payment of our foreign debt, thus relieving the country, in part, of that source of embarrassment. It exhibits a large margin for an increase of importations when the business and necessities of the country shall demand it. The restoration of confidence and reaction of trade have already been manifested in this regard.

By referring to the receipts from customs at the port of New-York for the months of October and November, 1856, the year preceding the revulsion, the same months of 1857, the year of the revulsion, and the same months of the present year, the Secretary finds that the receipts of those two months in 1856 were $6,202,227; in 1857, were $2,028,210; and in 1858, were $3,810,819. Whilst the country has not recovered entirely from the disasters of the last year, the increased receipts of the present year indicate a decided reaction, and the promise of a certain and speedy return of prosperous times.

The Secretary's estimate contemplates a deficiency by June 30, 1860, of $7,914,516, and he inquires into the mode by which this deficiency shall be supplied. The Secretary does not think a loan advisable, and he thinks that a revision of the Tariff of 1857, and the imposition of additional duties, are the only remedy, unless Congress shall take some action to relieve the Treasury from a portion of the expenditures it is now required to meet. The Secretary makes various suggestions concerning his proposed revision of the tariff. He thinks that such duties should be laid as will produce the required revenue, by imposing on the people at large the smallest and the most equal burdens. This, the Secretary believes, is most effectually done by taxing, in preference to others, such articles as are not produced in this country; and among articles produced here, those in which the home products bear the least proportion to the quantity imported, are the fittest for taxation. The reason given is, that, in taxing articles not made in the country, the whole sum taken from the consumer goes into the Treasury; while in the other class the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home. This last tax is paid, not to the Treasury, but to the manufacturer, thereby rendering such a duty not only more burdensome, but grossly unequal, the home producer being benefited at the expense of the consumer. The Secretary does not expect a tariff to be framed on rigid revenue principles, but he thinks that in all changes an effort, at least, should be made to avoid a further departure from them.

The Secretary takes up the iron interest and particularly examines the condition of that branch of trade in connection with the Tariff question. The importation of iron and steel of all kinds, amounted, in the year ending June 30, 1857, to $25,954,111. In the year ending June 30, 1858, it amounted to $16,328,039; being a reduction of $9,626,072. This reduction is accounted for in part by the reduced prices of the last year; but there is shown by the same table a large reduction in the amount of imported iron and all manufactures of iron. Whatever cause, therefore, may have produced the great depression of the iron interest during the last year, it is very clear, says the Secretary, that it is not owing to an increased importation of foreign iron under the act of 1857. It, as alleged, the price of iron in this country had been reduced by the increased importations caused by the reduction of duties, then the price of the articles in those countries from which we import ought to have been beneficially affected. A comparison of the prices in this and foreign countries, during the last year, show that such was not the fact, as the price fell, not only in the United States, but in Europe also. The report shows that a similar decline has taken place in almost every important product of the country, and the writer contends that this decline cannot be ascribed to the change in the tariff made in 1857. It occurred indifferently, he says, in articles imported, in the most trivial quantities, and in those most largely imported, in articles the duty on which was unchanged, and in those on which it was diminished; proving that the cause was outside of all tariff regulations and beyond the control of legislation. The Secretary then produces statistics to prove the great increase of American manufactures, showing thereby that neither the tariff of 1857, nor that of 1846, which was based upon the same principles, have injured the manufacturing interest. One, among other illustrations offered, is an increase of 160 per cent in the exportation of American manufactures in 1858 over that of the year 1857. The exports of agricultural production, except cotton and tobacco, during the same period, show an actual decrease, which, the report says, is not a fair comparison, as 1847 was a year of famine in Europe, but the increase of these exports, by a fair comparison of the two periods, is about from 75 to 100 per cent.

In considering the question of the best mode of revising the present tariff, the Secretary is opposed to the repeal of the act of 1857, and the restoration of the act of 1846. He does not think that the wants of the Government require such an increase of the taxes, or that the public mind of the country will be brought again to acquiesce in any higher schedule than 30 per cent., the maximum of the present law. The Secretary is also opposed to the principle of home valuation. Adhering to the principles of the present tariff act, he recommends such changes as will produce the amount required for the public service. In accordance with the suggestion contained in his last Annual Report, the Secretary recommends that schedules C, D, F, G, H, be raised respectively to 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent. He sees no good reason for having departed in the act of 1857 from the system of decimal divisions. The present state of things, he thinks, affords a fit opportunity of correcting the error. This change will increase the revenue from customs $1,800,000, upon the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year. To raise the additional amount needed will not require an increase of all the rates of duty of the present tariff. It will become necessary, therefore, to select certain articles to be transferred from lower to higher schedules. In making such changes the true principles governing the imposition of duties for revenue should be kept in view, and such discriminations made as, consistently therewith, will best promote the various interests of our country, without doing injustice to any.

In speaking of the Public Debt, which on the 1st of July, 1858, amounted to $25,155,977 66, to which must be added the ten million loan negotiated during the present year, the Secretary expresses his disapprobation of the policy which would fund the Treasury Notes, which to the amount of $19,754,800 were outstanding on the 1st of July, 1858, and will become due during the next fiscal year. On the other hand their entire redemption, during one year, would call for an increase of the tariff to a point which would render necessary another revision of it in the succeeding year. The true policy, according to Secretary COBB, is to look in the present revision of the tariff to their gradual redemption, commencing with the next fiscal year. To carry out this policy, he thinks that Congress should provide for the raising of such amount of revenue as will enable the Department to redeem a portion of them, and, at the same time, extend for one year the provision of the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorizing the reissue of such portion of them as the means of the Government will not enable us to redeem. By this course the Government can gradually discharge this part of the public debt without placing upon the people an onerous additional burden in the unnecessary increase of their taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury again directs the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of deposits by disbursing agents of the Government. He thinks it impracticable to execute the law according to its literal requirements, and gives illustrations to that effect.

It appears from the report of the Director of the Mint that the amount of bullion received at the several establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was $31,494,311 29 in gold, and $0,199,954 67 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period amounted to $32,889,800 29 in gold, $8,233,287 77 silver, and $234,000 in cents. The Director recommends an amendment in the law so as to make silver a legal tender to the extent of $50 or $100; also, the issuing of mint certificates to depositors for sums as low as $50, payable to bearer, with a view of creating a sound paper currency. To both of these suggestions the Secretary is opposed.

The condition of the Treasury is not more favorable now than it was last year for the construction of public works authorized by Congress. At a time when the necessities of the Government demand an increase of taxation, the Secretary does not feel justified in recommending the construction of such works as are not urgently demanded for the public service. It will be for Congress to decide, in providing the necessary means for the next fiscal year, whether or not they will impose an increased tax for such a purpose. The Secretary recommends economy, and that, in no event should public works be directed without first subjecting the application for them to a rigid inquiry into their necessity and propriety; and when found necessary, the department should be required to submit to Congress suitable plans and estimates of the cost, before an appropriation is made.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year in regard to marine hospitals, and urges objections to the present system of building and maintaining them. He asks for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, in accordance with a bill reported at the last session of Congress, with some further amendments. He, finally, submits reports of a commission appointed to test the various qualities of lifeboats; the report of the Coast Survey; the reports from the various bureaus of the Department, and reports from the Light-house Board.

THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

Continuation of the Divorce Case, Bennett vs. Bennett.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, recalled.—Direct examination—While living at New-Rochelle, in 1850, one washing-day, I prepared the dinner. When we sat down Doctor was not pleased with it. We had mashed potatoes. Doctor took them on his fork and threw them at me across the table; also swore at me. In the Spring of '56, at the George-street House, my children had scarlet fever. I wanted a physician. Doctor thought he was capable of taking care of them. He not being an educated physician, I was unwilling, and after he had retired for the night, I sent servants after Dr. Ives. They required night watchers. I wanted to sit up till twelve o'clock, but Doctor always wished me to retire and said he would sit up with them; but after I had retired he would retire too, and then at twelve o'clock he would call the nurse and she would suppose he had been sitting up till then. One night they were so ill I positively refused to retire. Doctor insisted I should. I sat in a rocking-chair. He tipped it over, threw me out on the floor, and locked the chair in another room. I lay down on foot of children's bed. Doctor threw himself right across the children. I gave him my place on foot of bed, and I lay on lounge. He very roughly threw himself on lounge too. (Evidence reserved for private narration.) I pushed him off. Ever after that he has taunted me that he could prove I had been unkind to him, and kicked him off the lounge. He has also threatened to poison me. I omitted this because I shall never begin to tell the whole story. I have forgotten so many things myself. The poisoning was when we lived in George-st. house. He was vexed and said he would poison me. I made this expression, "Doctor, you forget that the same facilities are open to me as to you." A few evenings after that he made a glass of lemonade. What he had said, occurred to me, and I said, "Doctor, I am afraid to drink this." He drank it himself to show me there was nothing in it. Summer after returned from Cuba, Doctor threatened to put his property out of his hands. He said he was a fool that he had not done it before. Said he would let his business run down, and told me afterwards that he had let it run down, and was not worth anything, but when he proposed to take me to New-Orleans, in Fall of '57, I said I thought he was poor and could not afford to travel. He said, Well, if he had let it run down, he'd paid some one else for seeing to it. Said all he had to do was to make a little extra exertion to bring it up as good as ever. In the

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS—AMERICAN GUANO AFFAIRS —NATIVE WINES, WHY SUGAR MUST NOT BE ADDED—HOW TO TREAT CLAYEY SOILS—DRAINAGE, &c.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the Farmers' Club held its regular meeting at the rooms of the American Institute on Broadway, Mr. LAWTON in the Chair.

The Secretary read an interesting memorandum from the New-Zealand *Gazette*, announcing the fact that silk-worms are very abundant in that country, "Clinging in countless swarms to the vegetation that they make their food," whose silk in staple and fineness is pronounced by the Glasgow manufacturers that have tested it, superior to the best in use; and that to the amount of its production there is no assignable limit.

He called attention to the operations of the French "Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimation," which has its agents scattered everywhere, and aims to introduce into France the desirable plants and animals of every climate, that can be acclimated. It has already bred ostriches, and is filling the gardens and conservatories with plants and trees not heretofore deemed possible on French soil.

He remarked that Mr. FULLER, of Brooklyn, was cultivating slips and seeds of the Washington Gigantic Pine of California. In 1853, seeds and slips of this tree were introduced into England, and in 1854 in France. The intelligent Superintendent of the Central Park should not neglect the hint.

He remarked the difference between the Thames, a noble river, but now a source of poison to the Londoners, and the Seine, a miserable narrow creek, which still receives none of the filth of Paris, and is certainly no detriment to the City. The reason was that Paris was provided with subterranean galleries, communicating with every house, into which carriages are conveyed on railways, and by which all filth from the residences is conveyed off without offence to the inhabitants, and is turned into fertilizers.

Dr. GALLAGHER exhibited some wine from the native grape of the vicinity of Washington, N. C., and some also from the Mish grape, supposed to be a Scuppernong stock, grafted with the Butters grape. Though there was a great deal of saccharine matter in the grape, sugar had been added in the manufacture. Prof. MAPES remarked that the fermentation of the sugar of grape made brandy, while the fermentation of the cane sugar makes rum. Brandy decomposes animal matter, rum preserves it. The older a wine becomes, to which sugar has been added, the worse it is; the older that wine which has no sugar added, the better its flavor. Old rum has higher flavor than new, brandy loses flavor with age. Hence, the French when they put up fine wines of fleeting flavor add brandy, not sugar, after it has passed the period of fermentation. He had been making what they called "wines" from fruit, from rhubarb, &c., to which he added sugar. They certainly were very pleasant, but the trouble was that they would stay what he made them; as fast as the fusil oil separates, they become rummy. It was easy to increase and change the flavor of fruits, especially of grapes. The experiment of mixing a drop of fusil oil with a drop of different acids was familiar, and the production thereby of the flavors of different fruits. Now, when he saw that the union of tannic acid and fusil oil gave the strawberry's flavor, it was easy to believe that dressing the strawberry bed with tan-bark would imdrove the flavor of strawberries—especially when it was remembered that the wild wood strawberry, where the fallen leaves and decaying bark of trees furnished an abundant supply of tannic acid, had a finer flavor than any cultivated berry. But the finest flavored grapes did not produce the finest flavored wines, for the reason that they contained too much fusil oil. This topic was one of immense interest to fruit-growers, and experiments were already being freely tried. There were 800 kinds of pears now in existence which were unknown when he came on the stand, and he felt sure that the palate was only just beginning to enjoy the pleasures in store for it, and which chemistry and the horticulturists were fast developing.

Mr. BENSON, of guano memory, here spoke for his son, (who had been introduced to the Club as one who had visited the American Guano Islands,) recapitulating the history of guano enterprises in the United States. In June, 1855, the Farmers' Club had urged by resolution the Government to take possession of certain guano islands to which no other nations had claim. The American Guano Company was formed, trusting solely in the representations of Captain MICHAEL BAKER, who had accidentally discovered an immense deposit of this fertilizer upon islands in the Pacific. The President of the United States ordered a national ship to visit Baker's and Jarvis' Islands and report upon their promise. Commodore MERVINE visited the designated vicinity, and returned without landing upon them, saying that the alleged guano was worthless, that the coast was inaccessible from rocks, and that there was no anchorage for vessels. Secretary DOBBIN ordered the Commodore to send another vessel to explore the islands, and the *St. Mary's* was sent. Her report confirmed the Commodore's, though privately the gentleman who was in command of her admitted that there was anchorage about the islands. Notwithstanding this, another expedition was sent out, the bonds of $100,000 required by the United States Government having been given, buoys were laid, and two cargoes brought home. Mr. BENSON'S son rafted the timber on shore to build houses on the islands and boated the cargo off. In the late panic the Company lost all its funds. But then, when no underwriter in the Union would take the risk of sending a vessel, WM. H. WEBB, the shipbuilder, furnished a ship for the Company, and in it sent out a man in whom he could implicitly trust, to report how much guano there was and how accessible it might be. Sixty days since this agent reported that the guano on Jarvis' Island was boundless in amount and entirely accessible. Mr. WEBB then bought up $18,000 worth of the shares, which had been hawked about the streets for $5 to $10 a share—or one-fifth of the whole stock. A cargo of this guano had just arrived at Brooklyn, under care of the son of D. G. P. JUDD, who, selling it at $38 a ton, was realizing a profit of $18,000 off his cargo. Mr. BENSON estimated the amount of guano on Jarvis' Island at 5,000,000 tons, and on Baker's Island at no less. He instanced experiments to show that it was in no way inferior to the best Peruvian article. Another company had lately been formed to bring guano from still other islands lately discovered.

The regular topic of the day was the Fail plowing of clay lands. Professor MAPES said that twenty-five years ago he reported to the Club experiments to show that the two constituents of the soil, to wit, alumina and carbon, were particularly active in receiving and retaining ammonia in the soil. That their presence enable the soil to retain the results of decomposition, else they would be washed down with the water into the wells and springs. LIEBIG afterward claimed this power for carbon, but Lowes denied it in alumina, but now all agree that it has scarcely less valuable properties of this sort than carbon. Everybody knew long ago that clayey soils held manures well, but it was commonly and erroneously supposed that it was so only by making a tight bottom to the land. Through a pound of powdered charcoal a million gallons of water would percolate, but not one particle of decayed animal matter—and alumina in which clay lands abound, was like carbon in this peculiarity. But clayey land would be puddled by dews and rains if not treated rightly, and this valuable property be of no use to the crop. Break up the clay into a fine powder, and then the rain which holds in solution the exudations of all kinds of animal substances, surrenders to it a rich burden of fertilizers—the decay of 1848 is the raw material out which the growth of 1859 is furnished. To pulverise the clay in lands heavy with it, it is necessary to back-furrow and ridge them during the Fall. If they have been manured, just before back-furrowing, all the better,—then the manure is held between the back-furrows and the decomposition goes on all Winter. The exposed surface of the soil, thawing and freezing alternately, falls into powder, and not one atom of the decaying manure, or of the fertilizing elements in the rain or snow, is lost;—the alumia retains it all, till the roots of plants in the Spring are ready to absorb and elaborate it. A light, sandy soil, or a sandy loam, lacking clay, of course, wants different treatment. That should be left flat, some even roll it with benefit. A clayey loam must be treated according to the amount of clay, and the crops to be raised. He would back-furrow and ridge a piece into which he meant to put deep crops, but not potatoes. Prof. MAPES enlarged upon the properties of alumina. Bury a fishy duck in a clayey soil, said he, and to-morrow you may cook and eat it without perceiving a remnant of the fishy flavor. Pulverized clay finely moistened will disinfect a place almost equal to chloride of lime. Stables with clay bottoms never smell. It was this property of absorbing and retaining which made it true that farmers sometimes by carting on two inches of clay upon a light sandy soil, made a barren field more productive than if the same amount of manure had been spread upon it. The Professor then proceeded to show how land would bear to be more heavy with clay, if well under-drained, than otherwise. He preferred drains 5 feet deep and 80 feet apart to those 3 feet deep and 20 feet apart. Generally his plan cost no more than the other. The land never puddles near the drain, above the bottom of the drain. The water enters the drain from below—never from the sides. Between the drains the water of falling showers forms an arch in the earth, below which, for a short distance, the earth is saturated, but above it never. Until this arch is flattened to the lower level of the drain the water will continue to issue from the drains. The five feet drain then secures two feet more of earth in depth that is never saturated than the three feet drains. He urged the necessity of keeping both ends of the drain open to the admission of air—the upper end being secured so by a pile of large stones reaching to the surface—and the circulation of air through it should be sufficient to extinguish the light of a candle placed at the upper opening. Another use of the drain was that it made a mulch in effect of the upper inch of soil over the whole field. The Professor digressed here to insist on the value of mulching ground with refuse hay, straw, anything. Sometimes farmers discover that a thick coat of barn-yard manure spread on in the Fall is of great service to their land, and think that it is all a mistake about the ammonia's being wasted when manure is spread in the Fall. But the ammonia is all wasted, and a coat of shavings would have done just as much good—the chief value of the manure was as a mulch, keeping the ground from early freezing.

Mr. BUAGESS, of Long Island, related some facts illustrating these statements.

The Club, before adjourning, agreed to meet hereafter *every* Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The next subject is the Winter treatment of Stock.

At Syracuse there is a capital of $2,900,000 invested in salt-works. The amount of salt sent to market this year is stated at 6,800,000 bushels. Of this large amount, 4,500,000 bushels have been shipped through Oswego, and finds its market partly in the Canadas, but mostly on the upper lakes; Buffalo has received and shipped about 1,500,000 bushels; the remainder has been absorbed in this State and Pennsylvania.

OBITUARY.

A telegram from Philadelphia has announced the death of the Rev. HENRY A. ONDERDONK, at his residence in that city, Dec. 6. Bishop ONDERDONK was a native of New-York, began life as a physician, having graduated from the University of Edinburgh, studied theology, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, presided over several congregations in the State of New-York, and in 1827 was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. On the death of Bishop WHITE, in 1836, Dr. ONDERDONK was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania. In 1845, he was brought to trial before the Diocesan Convention on charges of intoxication and loose intercourse with females, and at the close of the trial resigned his charge. He was succeeded in the Bishopric by the Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., who still holds that office. Dr. ONDERDONK was a brother of the Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, of New-York, late Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese. At the time of the suspension of the latter, the Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., was elected Provisional Bishop; so that two brothers succeeded two brothers in the Bishoprics of New-York and Pennsylvania. The deceased Bishop was 70 years of age, was an able writer, and published several works.

Later advices from the Sioux country indicate the probable correctness of the former report that Lord GROSVENOR, (son of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER,) and Lord CAVENDISH, (son of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE,) have been murdered by the Indians while on a hunting expedition. The latest report is that their Lordships, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. ASHLEY, joined the Sioux, and that the party was set upon by the Crow tribe and murdered. Lord BURY, who is now in Canada, published a statement recently, to the effect that this rumor was unfounded; but the Montreal *Transcript* says that that gentleman has now undertaken to convey the tidings of that fatal event to the parents of the murdered men.

Mr. Osman Wood, of Dartmouth, died in that town last week, at the age of eighty-four years. Among his effects were found $2,500 in silver, $500 of which were in Spanish bills, and $1,000 in bills of the Merchants' Bank, New-Bedford. The bills had been kept in his house thirty years. In his will he bequeathed to his sister the very liberal legacy of $3; to his brother, $50; to his housekeeper, $1,000; and the balance of his property, about $10,000 to his nephew.

Information has been received in Baltimore of the recent death, at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, of the Very Reverend Dr. DELUOL, at one time President of St. Mary's College in this city, and for many years Superior of the Theological Seminary connected with that Institution. Dr. DELUOL was a native of the South of France, and emigrated to Baltimore about forty years ago.

Berlin papers mention the sudden death of VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, a man not much known in America, but in Europe recognized as one of the firmest and most enlightened patriots of the age. His romantic love history, and marriage with the beautiful and fascinating Jewess RAHEL, is the subject of one of CARLYLE'S most interesting essays.

Mr. NATHANIEL BOLTON died at his residence in Indianapolis, November 26, aged 56 years. Mr. BOLTON removed to Indianapolis with the State Government, about the year 1822, and established the first newspaper ever published in that place. He was appointed by President PIERCE as United States Consul at Geneva.

Dr. AURELIUS HARLAND, a well-known English surgeon, long resident at Hong Kong, died in that city Sept. 12. He had resided at Hong Kong for 14 years, and gave much time to the study of Chinese medicine and physiology; was well acquainted with the Chinese language, and contributed sundry valuable papers on China to the archives of the Asiatic Society.

Mr. HALEY HUTCHINSON, one of the oldest and wealthiest of the planters of Montgomery County, Ala., died recently. Mr. H. has lived a bachelor and leave no relatives. The fortune he leaves is very ample.

Mr. BENJAMIN MARSHALL, an old citizen of Troy, N. Y., died Dec. 2, aged 76. He was a native of England, and had embarked largely in manufacturing pursuits at Troy.

Mr. Thomas Illeran, a well-known engineer, died in Philadelphia, Dec. 1. He was an Englishman, but resided in this country for forty years. He had written and published several works.

Baron de Beauverger died recently in Paris. He was French Envoy at Vienna in 1809, was a Prefect under the Empire, and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Col. M. W. Irwin, formerly United States Marshal in Minnesota, and an old resident of the Territory, died recently at St. Paul.

The New-Orleans papers announce the death of Mr ACHILLE SEGUR, a well-known planter, at the age of 75

MISCELLANEOUS.

An outrage has been committed by the soldiers of Belknap, Texas. In a difficulty which occurred between a citizen, Mr. George Pettyjohn, and a soldier, the soldier was shot. The latter was taken up to the garrison and placed in the hospital, and Mr. Pettyjohn delivered himself up to the Sheriff. Whilst accompanying the Sheriff up to the Justice's office, a party of soldiers, completely armed, belonging to Company B, of the 2d Cavalry, who had just arrived from Fort Mason, and to which the soldier belonged, came over to the town and commenced firing upon Mr. P., who, in attempting to escape, ran into Fisher's Hotel. The soldiers, some twenty in number, headed by a sergeant named Rosendolph, followed up, firing indiscriminately at every one they saw running, and then surrounded the hotel and fired into it, until they were stopped by Major Thomas, who came accompanied by a guard of soldiers. Mr. P. was literally shot to pieces.

There has been forwarded to the Interior Department, through the Attorney-General, full official accounts of the proceedings in the land cases of Limatour and Almedan, which have recently been adjudicated in the Supreme Court of California in favor of the United States. The first of these claims was located near San Francisco, and covered, it is said, property worth $40,000,000; the other covered a valuable quicksilver mine. As the cases were very important, Attorney-General Black engaged a prominent legal gentleman of Pittsburg, Penn., Mr. Stanton, to defend the United States, and he was assisted by the U. S. District-Attorney for California. It was shown on the trial that the titles of the private claimants were fraudulent; and although every arrangement had been made to prevent detection, by means of the most ingeniously contrived schemes, the whole plot was laid bare and defeated.

A horrible affair occurred at Baltimore, Dec. 1, in the public house of Mr. Lawson P. Keach, on Gay-street, known as the Green House. Two brothers, named John and Thomas Connery, both sons of Mr. John Connery, who for so many years was connected with the baggage department of Barnum's Hotel, but at present residing on a farm in Baltimore County. The brothers had come to town in search of a missing animal belonging to their father, and, failing to find it, paid too many visits to places where strong drinks are sold. Thomas became very drunk. The parties entered the Green House and took another drink, when the deceased commenced persuading his brother to go home, and in doing so laid his hand upon him in the way of kindness, when Thomas immediately drew a pistol and shot his brother dead upon the spot.

Mr. Kendall writes to the *Picayune*, from New Braunfels, Texas: "Our planters about here have a new market for their cotton—a market which was hardly thought of a few years since. In our streets can now be seen a long train of Mexican carts, all the way from Saltillo, picking up the cotton between this and the San Marcos, and lower down the country, all of which is destined for the Mexican factories beyond Monterey and the Sierra Madre. The manufacturers there find it for their interest to send directly here to buy the cotton they require at the plantations, and to send it off on the long journey in the rude carts of the country. Our planters, meanwhile, receive better prices than they could possibly obtain by sending their cotton to Indianola or Galveston."

A private letter received in Washington from Tunis, Algiers, states that on the 20th of October H. B. M. steamer *Supply* arrived at that port from Malta, for the purpose of taking on board 45 cases, containing Mosaic and Punic inscriptions, which were taken from the ruins of Carthage. Some of the Mosaics are represented as being beautiful and of large size—one piece measuring 15 feet by 6 feet. The cases generally measure about eight feet square. Besides the inscriptions, several pieces of statuary and architectures were also put on the *Supply*. These articles are all to be taken to London and placed in the Museum there.

The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has been engaged with some amusing cases. It has sentenced to a heavy fine a philanthropist who provided the natives of one of the suburbs of Paris with remedies for all their bodily and moral ailments. Like Dulcamara, he had an *elisir d'amore*—"to inspire love by magnetic attraction." He, however, told his customers that it would not act unless they kept their nails and teeth scrupulously clean. This benefactor of mankind was making a large income out of this specific when the police interfered.

The Wisconsin Committee on State Assumption, consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Weeks, Davis and others, have issued an Address to the people of the State, urging the necessity for the assumption of railroad debts by the State; for the reason, among others, that the State can better afford to pay these debts than suffer by the depreciation of property, loss of character and the stagnation of business.

A bill is pending in the Senate of North Carolina, forbidding free negroes to emigrate to that State, and providing that they shall be sold as slaves if they remain after two years' notice to depart. Another bill is before the same body, which permits "free persons of African descent to select their own masters and become slaves."

The project for a paid Fire Department in Baltimore is taking shape. An ordinance, fixing the rates of salaries, has been drafted, and is under consideration in the City Council. It is proposed to pay the Chief Engineer $1,200 per year, his assistants $800, foremen $600, and the men $200. Total estimated cost per annum, $40,400.

The Fresno Indians in California are killing their "medicine men." They declare them to be witches—that they cannot cure the sick, and that there will be no more rain or grass seen until they are exterminated. Seven or eight of their doctors have, in consequence, already suffered martyrdom.

Thomas Henry is under arrest at Cincinnati, for attempting to kill his wife. He entered the room where she was sitting, and fired two barrels of a revolver at her, the charge taking effect in her left breast. The man is supposed to be insane.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, in its annual report, states that relief has been given to 2,056 persons this year. The report condemns the present municipal system of out-door relief.

An English paper notices the curious fact that it is necessary to go as far back as 1791 to find Easter Sunday fall on the same day of the month as it will do in 1859, namely, the 24th April. Next year the *Fête Dieu* will fall on the Eve of St. Jean, (Midsummer Eve.)

There is a lively time in Boston about the skating-pond on the Common. The Water Commissioners declare that the water cannot be spared, but the Aldermen propose to go on with the work, whether the Commissioners are willing or not.

The improvement of the Sabine River, under the contract with the State Engineer, is progressing favorably. The contractors are cutting away all the snags and overhanging timbers that have heretofore obstructed the navigation.

The death of Major Harris, member of the present Congress, as well as member elect of the next Congress, makes a new election necessary; and it is understood at Springfield that one will soon be ordered by proclamation from the Governor.

The Washington (Texas) *Register* says: "Several emigrant trains have passed through town this week, bound for the West. We were informed by one gentleman that the road east was literally lined with movers.

A young man, name not given, the son of a respectable farmer living near Rochester, has been arrested on a charge of forgery on a Rochester house. He was committed for trial. The amount was $150.

Parties, who have faith in recent reports, are washing for diamonds in Georgia. The upper section of Hale County and the adjacent territory is said to be the diamond district.

The movement in favor of a Floating School at New-Orleans has been renewed. It is proposed to receive boys to be trained for the service of the commercial marine.

Land-owners on the Guadalupe River, in Texas, are importing large numbers of Mexican sheep to establish sheep-farms.

Twenty-two young men have received gratuitous instruction in the University of North Carolina during the past year.

The first City Railroad in Chicago was commenced last week; the Mayor laying the first rail. The road runs through State-street.

A public meeting of four thousand persons has been held at Quebec, to denounce the Government.

A State Historical Society has been organized at Jackson, Miss..—Col. Wales, President.

At St. Louis, *Flora Temple* has beaten *Reindeer*, winning a purse of $1,000, two-mile heats; time 5:11½.

The Missouri Institution for the Blind has 34 pupils.

A thousand divorce cases are pending in the several counties in Indiana.

The steam canal-boat *Fulton* sank near Brockport a day or two ago; damage $3,000.

The small-pox has appeared with considerable virulence in Buffalo.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has ordered the arrest of all street-beggars.

Execution of Murderers.

CONFESSION AND EXECUTION OF WM. SCHWITZER AT GOSHEN.

At Goshen, New-York, Dec. 3, WM. SCHWITZER *alias* SANDERS, was hung for the murder of a fellow-servant named SHORK. The murder was committed at a farm-house near Goshen, and the murderer wounded a female servant: jealousy being the cause of the assault. The girl recovered, the man SHORK died, and SCHWITZER was hung. While in jail, he wrote a confession in the German language; it is long, but coherent. He gives the following account of himself: I, WILLIAM SCHWITZER, was born on the 4th day of February, 1837, at Wiebeck, in Kurfurstenthum, County of Schoumburg, Hessen. My mother died young; I scarcely remember her. My father was sent to America on account of his evil conduct, after which I found an asylum among strangers. Already during my school days I had a propensity for evil, which soon grew upon me, but it was not until I left school, and became my own master, that my sin increased; for idleness is the root of all evil. After my confirmation I was put out to an apprenticeship, to learn a trade, but I soon left it. Little by little I began to steal, and I committed other atrocious sins connected therewith. For these I was admonished, and I was punished both by justice and by the hand of God. But this was of no avail. Sometimes I resolved to lead a better life, but I was dragged back by Satan into the same sins, because I was too weak of myself to resist him, and I dared not implore the aid of the Almighty—without which no one can resist the fiery darts of the enemy.

Thus I continued this sinful life, until a year and a half ago, when I arrived in the suburbs of Hamburg, a city where many young men have been seduced into the vilest wickedness, of which I committed the more being already a great sinner. I found employment there. At first I didn't care for the society of strangers, but by degrees, as I became known, and was taken by my companions to their social gatherings. I fell back into my old ways. All my former sins were here renewed. In the meantime my brother and sister had left for for America, my sister having previously married.

SCHWITZER narrates that he left Hamburg last June, stopped awhile in England, and then came to New-York, finding his brother and sister here; tried to work on a farm near Piermont; left that place and wandered about New-York; afterwards returned to the country, and followed the Erie Railroad to Goshen, where Mr. KELLER received him kindly. SCHWITZER says he told a "shameful lie" to this gentleman; but adds: "Dear Mr. KELLER, do not put this sin to my account. You assisted me in such a friendly way to employment with those people. Oh! if I had only commenced then another life, praying God to come to my assistance in my need, and deliver me from my sins, I had yet time to become a better man, for I was still young. But this I did not do, and Satan glided at that moment into my heart, so that I became worse, and a greater malefactor than before. Thus it was with me. The unclean Spirit sought for others, and I became more wicked than ever before. The Evil Spirit, whose servant I had become, seized upon me with redoubled power, and promised me freedom if I would obey him. So it happened that for vile and worldly mammon I became an assassin—yea, nearly a double assassin, had not the hand of God shaken a little my hand.

The confession ends as follows:—Oh! merciful God, who desireth not the death of thy Son, but that he may repent and live, look into my crushed and dejected heart and take my soul, which I now recommend to thee, from this vale of misery, through Jesus Christ our Master and Savior. Amen. The Grace of God, the Father, the love of Jesus Christ, and the peace of the Holy Ghost, be especially with me.; Amen. Schwitzer languishes for the grace of God in Jesus Christ. Amen.

The execution took place in the jail yard at Goshen the rope was cut at noon.

EXECUTION AT SALEM, N. Y.

At Salem, N. Y., Dec. 1, MARTIN WALLACE was executed for the murder of BARNEY MCENTEE. The parties had been friends, and WALLACE committed the murder for money. After a painful scene, in which his wife was deeply affected, he himself comparatively unmoved, the condemned man was led up the scaffold by Sheriff COWAN and his Deputy, where he engaged in prayer and the peculiar ceremonies of his Church, in company with his Spiritual adviser, a Catholic Priest. The Troy *Whig* says: "He seemed truly fervent in his devotions. The priest then took leave of WALLACE, and after the reading of the death warrant he shook hands with the Sheriff and Deputy, and the black cap was placed over his eyes. At this moment he asked leave of the Sheriff to engage in prayer, which was granted, and he fell on his knees and prayed for some time. After he had concluded his prayer he remained in a kneeling posture. The Sheriff descended the steps of the scaffold, put his foot upon a spring at the bottom, the drop fell, and MARTIN WALLACE was launched into eternity. Owing to his position, the unfortunate man did not fall far. His neck was not dislocated; he died by strangulation, but very easily. There were for about the space of eleven minutes movements in the arms and apparent attempts to breathe; but there were no struggles, and a handkerchief in his hand was quietly held there after life had become extinct."

THE NEWARK MURDERER.

The Newark *Mercury*, Dec. 4, says: "The conduct of the murderer, MCMAHON, before and since his conviction, has been largely commented upon, and the popular sentiment has placed him, very decidedly, among the most reckless and abandoned ruffians of the time. The impression, however, it is now deemed, does injustice to MCMAHON. Many of the reports in circulation in reference to his conduct in jail are flatly contradicted. The Rev. C. P. WILSON, Chaplain of the County Jail, says of him, that 'Although he manifests no heartfelt penitence, still in my opinion, he is not guilty of the wicked speeches alleged against him. He positively declares that he never thought or said that he wished to be executed early that he might dine with his Satanic Majesty, or anything like it; and begged that I would request the editors of those papers who had published such a wicked speech as coming from him, that they would do him the favor to say there was not a word of truth in it. He says his feelings were hurt by the prosecutor, or he would not have said to him what he did the Court-house after receiving his sentence.'"

A COPYRIGHT QUESTION IN FRANCE—ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—*Galignani* says: "Another case relative to the works of ALEXANDRE DUMAS was yesterday submitted to the Tribunal of Commerce. Some years back he entered into an agreement with M. CADOT, a publisher, to the effect that the latter should, on certain conditions, have the privilege of publishing his works in what is called the *cabinet de lecture* form, that is, in volumes printed in very large type, and sold at a high price; and subsequently, he entered into another agreement with the proprietors of a periodical called the *Echo des Feuilletons*, by which he allowed them to reprint his works in it, and also to make an illustrated edition of them, but subject to the condition that they should not do either until at least a year after the appearance of CADOT'S edition, so as to allow the latter time to sell. In 1856 they reprinted in the *Echo* a tale, called *Le Lièvre de mon Grand-Père*, within less than a year after its appearance, and so infringed CADOT'S rights; and in 1857 they brought out an illustrated edition of the *Mohicans de Paris*, which, though it has extended to twenty-five volumes, is not yet completed, and thereby made another infringement of CADOT'S agreement. Accordingly, yesterday, M. A. DUMAS and M. LEFRANCOIS, the representative of his creditors, brought an action against them. In answer to it they attempted to show that some special understanding had been come to with respect to the republication of the first work; and with respect to the *Mohicans de Paris*, they showed that, at the end of the nineteenth volume, CADOT had placed the words "End of the *Mohicans*," and that he had published the twentieth volume under the title of *Salvator le Commissionnaire*, which was one of his choosing; wherefore they were warranted in assuming that the *Mohicans* was terminated, and that they could a year after bring out an edition of it. But the tribunal condemned them to pay 500f. damages for having published the *Lievre de mon Grand-Père*, and it ordered them to suspend the publication of the *Mohicans*; it also ordered that all copies of the latter work remaining on hand should be sequestrated. It, however, directed that CADOT should drop the title of *Salvator le Commissionnaire*, and publish the whole work under that of *Les Mohicans de Paris*.

ILLICIT LOVE, ELOPEMENT, DEFALCATION AND DEATH.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a series of letters which detail a remarkable story of crime. The *Commercial* says: "Fourteen years ago HARLOW CASE was a respectable and esteemed citizen of Buffalo. He held the place of Assistant Postmaster under Mr. DORSHEIMER, and was for many years intrusted with the more important duties of the office. A member of one of the Baptist Churches, upright in every walk of life, married and the father of a family, he seemed to be as firm in the straight-forward paths of virtue as any other. Removing to Sandusky, Ohio, he received the appointment of Collector of that port under Mr. FILLMORE. The appointment was one universally approved, and the numerous friends of CASE in this city were rejoiced at his success in life. While holding that office he was intimate in the family of a Mr. F., one of his assistants. Mrs. F. was young, beautiful, impassioned, and a fatal attachment grew up between the two, which remained unsuspected until the truth was made known by the sudden elopement of CASE with Mrs. F., and the simultaneous discovery that he had absconded with Government funds to the amount of some $34,000. From that time forward nearly all trace of the guilty pair was lost. The family of CASE, bereaved and betrayed, remained hopeless in their grief. Mr. F. engaged in a long but fruitless chase of the fugitives. And now, from off the sea, come tidings—a broken, half-told story of lonely wanderings in foreign lands; a full recital of a never-ceasing remorse, with pitiful and solitary deaths in far-away islands and on the stormy waters of the Indian Ocean. Both victims of unhallowed passion are asleep—the mother in the groves of Ceylon, the little child in the coral forests of the sea. The betrayer still wanders the earth.

A handsome monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. GILMAN has been erected in the cemetery at Charleston.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 7.

Before Judge Betts.

The December term of this Court was opened this morning in the new court-room. The room had not been entirely fitted up, there being no carpet on the floor, and Judge BETTS stated to the Bar that there would be no contested cases taken up until Thursday, to give time to the Marshal to complete the furnishing of the room.

A jury was ordered to be summoned for Friday of next week, and as there was a very heavy calendar of jury cases, and the District-Attorney would probably occupy all the term after that, Judge BETTS announced that the Admiralty would be taken up first, and continued until the jury were called. He stated also that now, after so long an intermission in the business of the Court, the accommodations were such that he and Judge INGERSOLL would try to keep the Court continually open, and they should hold the Bar strictly to the rules relating to the calendar.

The calendar was then called through, for the purpose of setting down causes, and the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 16.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PATENT FOR MAKING BRASS KETTLES.

The Waterbury Brass Company vs. *The New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company.*—This action was brought to trial this morning. It involves a patent for machinery for making brass kettles, invented by Mr. Hayden. Models of the machinery were in Court, and small kettles made for the edification of the Jury. The case was opened for the plaintiffs by Mr. PARSONS.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Parsons. For defendants, Mr. Keller and Mr. Gifford.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 6.

Before Judge Hilton.

Daniel Honigsberger vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is an action to recover damages for injuries to Solomon Honigsberger, a lad eight years old, a son of the plaintiff, by which the boy lost his left arm in consequence of being run over by one of the defendants' cars. The accident occurred on the 22d of May, 1857, in this wise: The boy was a pupil of the public school in the vicinity of the First-avenue and Ninth-street. At 3 P. M. of the above-mentioned day, as he was leaving for his home upon the adjournment of the school, he had occasion to cross the First-avenue at the Ninth-street crossing. It may be stated here that the Second-avenue cars pass through the First-avenue going up, and through the Second-avenue going down. As the lad was going across the avenue in company with several other boys, the cars were approaching Ninth-street. When at the upper crossing of Ninth-street the boy slipped and fell, striking his head against the nigh horse's flank. Falling upon his back, he immediately turned upon his face for the purpose of rising, which action brought his left arm across the rail. The forward wheel of the car passed over and broke it. Before the rear wheel reached the spot the lad was caught up by a bystander. The injury was very severe, the limb, in the language of Dr. Valentine Mott, who was examined as a witness, being crushed. Amputation was necessarily resorted to.

The counsel for the plaintiff introduced testimony to show negligence on the part of the driver, one witness saying that his face was turned back toward the car, and that he was conversing with some one when the casualty occurred. The boy himself was offered as a witness, but was objected to, on account of his youth, and ruled out.

On the part of the defence, the driver, conductor and others were put on the stand, to contradict the charge of negligence.

The case, of course, turns upon the question whether the Company, by its servants, exercised due vigilance and care. A great deal of both is requisite, and should be used, to protect foot-passengers, and especially children, from injury by cars in the crowded streets of our City. The lad, who appears intelligent and interesting, attracted considerable attention in Court. At a late hour, the cause was still on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

DECISIONS.

Richards vs. *Clark et al.*—Case settled.

Guynne vs. *Kettell*—Motion to readjust. Costs denied.

Quick vs. *Morris et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Brown vs. *Kugler*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Kessler vs. *Schlesenger*—Motion to discharge arrest denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total
Flour, bbls.....	1,144	4,622	4 171	9,937
Corn Meal, bbls...	—	—	2,137	2,137
Wheat, bushels....	—	666	—	666
Corn, bushels.....	15,840	—	—	15,840
Barley, bushels....	6,000	—	—	6,000
Oats, bushels.....	—	600	—	600
Malt, bushels.....	—	600	—	600
Provisions, pkgs...	—	3,961	179	4,140
Whisky, bbls.....	100	529	—	629

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices tend downward. Pots, $5 50: Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales, to-day, 670 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and 300 bags St. Domingo at 9½c., ℔ lb., usual terms. A public sale is announced for Friday, Dec. 10. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 77,639 pkgs.; including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 41,600 mats, and 12,754 bags Java, 16,760 bags Rio, 2 575 bags Maracaibo, 1,700 bags Bahia, 1,500 bags St. Domingo, and 750 bags triage Laguayra. The leading merchants of this City, engaged in the Coffee trade with Rio de Janeiro, having taken into consideration the question of the 2 ℔ cent. tare, hitherto allowed on Rio Coffee, and believing it to be an allowance which the actual weight of the bag, and its market value, when empty, do not justify, have resolved, in response to the representations made some time ago from Baltimore, to allow no tare on Coffee sold by them on and after the 1st of January next, but to render bills to the purchasers at the gross weight per weigher's return.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅞c.@12c.; and do. Gulf at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in request at full prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which continue firm. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl.....	3 40@	4 10
Standard Superfine State.....	4 20@	4 45
Standard Extra State.....	4 75@	5 00
Superfine Western.....	4 25@	4 60
Fancy Ohio.....	4 80@	4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	4 85@	5 50
Extra Ohio.....	5 40@	6 75
Fancy Genesee.....	5 25@	5 50
Extra Genesee.....	5 35@	6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.....	5 75@	7 75

Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales 300 bbls., at $5 25@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues depressed; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 85@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

DYEWOODS—Sales 25 tons Lima Wood at $90; 25 tons Savanilla Fustic at $19; and 40 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—Sales 500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 65; and 800 boxes bunch do. at $2 05@$2 10 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of buyers, and is inactive. Corn is in fair request at about previous rates. Sales 30,000 bushels at 76c.@77c. for mixed Western, 75c. for new yellow Jersey, 78c. for new white Southern, and 84c. for old white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels Northern, at 77c., in the slip, ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand and is steady. Sales 11,500 bushels ordinary to fair State at 75c.@78c ℔ bushel. Oats are inquired for at buoyant prices. Included in the sales were 13,500 bushels Canada at 53c.@54c. ℔ bushel. We quote Canada at 53c.@54c.; Western

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee, 12½ P. M.—The Huguenots.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yeca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Americans in Paris—A Gentleman from Ireland.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Woman's Heart—Our Gal.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—The Drover's Bride—Cruel Magpie—Gipsy Farmer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Rolfe—Asphodel—Ploughman Turned Lord.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 8¾ A. M.

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the City yesterday the election passed off very quietly. The vote is small, owing, in part, to the state of the weather, which was very bad, the rain falling nearly all day, and the streets being in a shocking condition. Under these unfavorable circumstances it was anticipated that Purser would be the fortunate candidate; but Haws has been elected by a plurality of over eleven thousand votes, and by a probable majority over both Purser and Russel. We publish elsewhere such returns as we have received up to 3 o'clock this morning. The indications are that the Republican candidate for Governor of the Almshouse has been elected.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday possess considerable interest. In the Senate notice was given by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, of his intention to introduce a bill appropriating a million acres of land to support free schools in the District of Columbia. A motion was made by Mr. Gwin, of California, to take up the Pacific Railroad Bill, but Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, objected that the motion was out of order, when Mr. Gwin gave notice that he would renew his motion at an early day. After some other business the Senate adjourned until Thursday. In the House a number of bills passed by the Senate at the last session, including those making appropriations for internal improvements, were referred. The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the last session, requesting the President to take measures for the speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, was taken up. Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived by 90 Yeas against 93 Nays, and the resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole. A motion was made by Mr. Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Curtis' Central Pacific Railroad bill was, on Monday, referred to the select committee on the subject, but it did not prevail. Mr. Otero, of New-Mexico, introduced a bill to grant land to that Territory, and to Kansas and Missouri, for railroad purposes. Mr. Bernheisel, of Utah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering an inquiry into the propriety of refunding to Utah expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of Washington Territory, to inquire into the expediency of constructing a wagon-road from Fort Arbuckle to Puget's Sound. Adjourned until Thursday, in order to give an opportunity to perfect the Standing Committees.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the different presses of the country, so far as they have come to hand, in respect to the merits of the President's Message, which is pronounced one of the least creditable that has issued from our Chief Executive since the foundation of the Government.

The steamship *City of Washington*, now in her fifteenth day out from Liverpool, had not been seen at Sandy Hook up to the time of going to press. The steamship *Persia* is also now about due, having left Liverpool on the 27th ult.

We have advices from the provinces bordering on the Rio de la Plata fourteen days later than previously received, by the arrival of the ship *Parana* at this port. President Lopez, of Paraguay, was doing nothing in the way of hostile preparation for the United States Squadron, and no allusion to the expedition had recently been made in the official organ. The Legislature of Buenos Ayres were engaged in discussing a bill guaranteeing a per centage upon the capital of the San Fernando Railroad. The bill had passed the Senate. Serious trouble was apprehended with the border Indians. The quarrel between the Church and the Masons, in Buenos Ayres, was not yet settled. The Bishop had excommunicated all Masons, but the latter had retaliated by attacking the Bishop in the Legislature, and he stood in danger of losing his yearly stipend from the Government. A report was current at Buenos Ayres to the effect that a treaty had been celebrated between the Argentine and Brazil, by which the former, in consideration of the freedom of the Brazilian ports to its live stock, conceded four hundred and fifty square leagues of land to the latter. A stormy discussion had taken place in the Chambers of the Argentine Confederation relative to the settlement of foreign claims, which had resulted in the resignation of Urquiza, the Vice-President, and the Ministry in a body, which action produced the greatest consternation. The Chambers, however, unanimously refused to accept the designations, and they were subsequently withdrawn. A collision between the Federal and Municipal authorities had occurred in the State of San Juan, where the commander of the Federal forces had been arrested and convicted as a conspirator against the local authority. The Executive at Parana had interposed to procure a suspension of the sentence, which would legally be death, and Señor Gomez, the President, had met the interposition with a positive refusal of compliance. Gen. Urquiza had in consequence dispatched a commission to San Juan with orders to obtain submission, if need were, by the employment of arms. Our news left the business at this state. The gold mines in the Province of San Luis continue to yield very abundantly.

We have dates from Tampico to Nov. 22. Gen. Garza had left the city the day before, for what point had not been ascertained. The first operations of the Spanish fleet had just been rewarded with an indefinite pledge of the custom revenues of the port as indemnity to the Spanish merchants robbed by the recent forced loans. The arrival of further Spanish, English and French squadrons was daily looked for, to back up other reclamations.

Dates to the 1st Dec. reach us from Bermuda, and to Nov. 11 from Barbadoes. At the latter point the cane crop was very promising, leading to the anticipation of an average return. Business in American staples was excessively dull. Nothing of interest marks the legislative proceedings. The Solicitor-General, however, was about introducing a bill promoting a more general system of education. Several damaging fires, the work, it is supposed of incendiaries, are reported from Antigua.

Turk's Island dates are to Nov. 20. In the gales of 25th and 26th of October, several vessels had been driven ashore, and one, a Dominican man-of-war, had foundered at her anchorage. The stock of salt on hand was 400,000 bushels. Prices firm.

The welcome given to Senator Douglas in New-Orleans on Monday night, by a mass meeting in Odd-Fellows' Hall, appears from our telegraphic report to have been a most enthusiastic affair. The meeting, which was presided over by Senator Soule, is represented as the largest that was ever witnessed in that city.

The Washington *States* made its appearance on Monday in an enlarged form, with Pryor, formerly of Richmond, as editor.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the prisoner who was showered to death in the Auburn State Prison last week, have returned a verdict that he died from causes unknown, and exonerated the keepers from all blame.

There was a highly interesting meeting at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society last night. Professor Coppee, of the University of Virginia, read an essay on the coincidences of the two conquests of Mexico, by Cortez and Scott. But the principal event of the evening was the announcement of the presentation to the Society of the Nineveh sculptures, which were sent to this country some time since, and have been exhibited at the rooms of the Athenæum, in Boston. The marbles are thirteen in number, and they were purchased by James Lenox, Esq., of this City, for $3,000, who presented them to the Historical Society. Interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Hon. George Folsom and others.

The Superintendent of Police was yesterday apprised of the arrest of three persons in Europe, two in Hamburg and one in Switzerland, charged with uttering forged notes on the National Bank of Austria. They were supposed to be connected with the three Hungarians who were recently arrested in this City on a similar charge. The Police are now in pursuit of other persons belonging to the same gang of rogues, who are believed to be in this neighborhood.

Judge Russell yesterday followed the example of Recorder Barnard and dismissed from further duty in the Court of Sessions the officer, Baker, who recently permitted Dr. Gaillardet to escape from his custody while conveying him from the Court-room to the City Prison.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were very light, and prices tended downward. Flour was moderately dealt in at former rates. Corn was pretty active and firm. Provisions were in good request. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The City Election.

There is hope of our City Government after all. The election yesterday resulted in the election of Robert T. Haws to be Comptroller, by a very decisive and satisfactory majority. Something of this result is due to the split in the ranks of the Democratic Party. For once Fernando Wood has rendered a substantial service to the City. He threw the whole weight of his influence against the candidate of Tammany Hall, and contributed powerfully, beyond all doubt, to his defeat. We congratulate him heartily upon this result of his labors.

But we hope Mr. Purser's defeat is due in no inconsiderable degree to the settled conviction of the great mass of our citizens that he was not a fit man for the office. The Comptrollership is the principal office of financial trust and responsibility in the City Government. Upon its Administration depends, to a very great extent, the character of the Government itself. It is an encouraging symptom, therefore, that our citizens refused to trust it in the hands of a political speculator and adventurer. Mr. Haws deserves the confidence of the public as a man of integrity. He has been a warm political partisan, and it may be feared that partisan considerations will be allowed undue weight in his administration of the affairs of his office. But no one suspects him of seeking personal profit through public office, and we may expect at his hands, therefore, a much more upright administration than we could have hoped for from his competitor.

Tammany Hall has covered itself with disgrace in this Campaign. The dozen "Sachems" who control the action of that wing of the Democratic party, have shown themselves the tools and accomplices of corrupt political jobbers, and have been justly repudiated by the people. We are aware that they claim to have been forced into yielding the nomination of Purser in order to save certain other offices which they were still more anxious to control. But this concession only proves their flexibility of principle and their subserviency to the worst influences and the most corrupt appliances. We trust their present experience will teach them a lesson for the future.

The Tariff Question.

Our Administration seems to be anything but a unit on the Tariff. The curious anomaly is presented of a direct hostility of sentiment between the President and one of his Cabinet, upon a vital question of legislation. While Mr. Buchanan urges specific duties, Mr. Cobb devotes his energies, such as they are, to refuting his argument. It must be pleasant for the President thus to find himself confronted by one of his Secretaries upon a leading feature of his Annual Message. The incident affords a pleasing illustration of the diversity of opinion which our system permits, even among members of the same Government. Under more aristocratic and more responsible forms, like that of England, when a member of the Cabinet cannot agree with his chief, he retires. Here he remains, and uses his position to refute and defeat him.

It is unfortunate that any necessity should exist for changing the Tariff at all. Under the most favorable circumstances for commerce, the frequent tinkering of the Tariff of a great importing country unhinges business and invests speculation, more than ever, with the characteristics of gambling. At this moment, when commercial affairs are just beginning to experience a revival of activity, such alteration in the fiscal policy of the country would be especially undesirable. The moment that public confidence in the duration of the Tariffs of great markets becomes shaken, the merchant, uncertain how soon the duties on certain articles may be advanced or reduced, governs his importations by arbitrary conclusions of his own regarding the probable nature of the next change, and either increases or diminishes his foreign orders accordingly. In the former case he depresses the market; in the latter he advances it; and the ordinary operations of business, which would follow their usual and legitimate course under a stable form of fiscal policy, are governed by erratic and dangerous principles as soon as the impression obtains that constant changes are probable.

The verbose and very irrelevant discussion by the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of substituting *ad valorem* duties on home valuation for *ad valorem* duties on foreign valuation, seems to have been inserted in Mr. Cobb's report merely for the sake of occupying space. It must be as well known to Mr. Cobb as it is to every business man, that if there are any persons who seriously desire to see the Customs duties levied on the home valuation of goods, their number is very small and their opinion unimportant. While admitting, therefore, the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions against such a system of taxation, we pass this branch of the subject over as entirely beside the question.

To whatever decision Congress may come, however, on the question of increasing the tariff of 1856, we hope that the President's recommendations in favor of specific duties will receive favorable attention. He gives it as his "deliberate judgment that specific duties are the best, if not the only, means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices," and instances such articles as wines and spirits, iron and raw sugar, as especial objects for the imposition of specific in place of *ad valorem* duties. He might very well have added tobacco to his list:—most particularly in regard to sugar is such a change required. The frauds upon the revenue, to which both the Report and the Message make pointed allusion, are nowhere so notoriously committed as in this branch of our foreign trade, and nowhere are the arbitrary regulations which the *ad valorem* system exacts for the protection of the revenue so onerous, unjust and disagreeable to the public. The constant fluctuation abroad in the value of the many varieties of grades of sugar affords as many excuses for fraud as it supplies pretexts for the cupidity of Government officers here, who share, by law, in the proceeds of confiscated goods. While, therefore, on the one hand, the *ad valorem* system invites frauds on the Treasury, it invites oppression on the other, and this assertion is, we believe, almost daily borne out by the experience of every merchant who has anything to do with sugar in this market. Similar remarks, in a greater or less degree, will apply to the imports of wines, spirits, and of tobacco—which occur to us especially, from among a host of other articles—which should be made subject to specific rather than *ad valorem* taxation.

There will probably be a movement in Congress towards modifying the Tariff in the interest of Protection. Mr. Cobb evidently foresees it, and argues against it. The Pennsylvania election seems to have made some impression even upon the President's mind, and he would be quite willing to see a revenue Tariff so shaped as to afford incidental protection to iron. A portion of the Opposition Party will use the question so as to embarrass the Administration, and, if possible, give themselves increased strength and *prestige* for the coming Presidential canvass.

We doubt the success of the movement. It is quite likely that by common consent some incidental protection to American products may be secured in modifications which considerations of the revenue may make necessary in the Tariff. But the days of Protection, as a national policy, are numbered. The principle has no great strength anywhere in the country, beyond the limits of the districts to be protected. Pennsylvania would like protection for her iron manufactures. But even New-England has ceased to clamor for protection to her cotton and her woolen. She needs a *stable* Tariff much more than a protective Tariff. The West and the South are, as they always have been, hostile to it, and the paramount interests of New-York are also opposed to it. We do not believe, therefore, that the issue can be again thrust into our political conflicts with any chances of success.

The President and Mexico.

The partisan antagonists of the Administration have fastened with special virulence upon the one practical suggestion towards our public policy, which is to be found in the Message of the President. They pass with light, compassionate touch over his retrospective twaddle about Kansas, over his crude speculations in finance and economy, over his revival of the Ostend Manifesto in regard to Cuba, and descend with all their weight of dullness upon his recommendation that the Government of the United States should assume a temporary military protectorate in the Northern Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. In this recommendation they see the germs of coming annexation—the prospect of a war with Mexico under whatever King-at-Arms she may at last decide to array her discordant forces—and a long train of ills whereof no man can pretend to discern the end. If we could persuade ourselves that a partisan opposition to the step which the President asks authority to take would confirm him in his efforts to bring it about, we might be willing to hold our peace on the subject. But the operations of Mr. Buchanan's mind are so thoroughly past finding out that we cannot calculate with safety even upon his antipathies; and the matter at issue here is of too great importance to be left at the mercy of those who are already beginning to befog the public mind in respect to it.

The question of our relations with Mexico rises quite out of the domain of party politics and narrow sectional issues. It involves the public influence of this country in the world for years to come. The manner of its decision will affect our foreign policy for good or ill through innumerable ramifications, and for an indefinite period of time. It is, in short, the crucial test of our capacity of national action; and it is so regarded by the great powers whose rights and interests are to a greater or less degree inextricably bound up with our own in its solution. The state of the case, as the President has very fairly put it, is sufficiently simple. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we stretched our territory from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and the Gulf of California, along a line conterminous with the northern frontier of Mexico. By the same treaty we undertook and solemnly bound ourselves to restrain the savage inhabitants of the territories thus added to our dominions from continuing the inroads and incursions which for years they had been in the habit of making into the settled regions of Mexico, laying waste all before them, rendering all industry precarious, and all enterprise impossible. This stipulation was of itself, on the part of Mexico, a tacit confession of her need of protection; and the prospect of securing by the superior arm of the United States something like peace and order in her States of Sonora and Chihuahua was understood at the time to have gone far towards reconciling that Republic to the surrender of New-Mexico, Arizona, and California. We have spent no little treasure and sacrificed not a few valuable lives in attempts to fulfill the obligations thus incurred, and to establish safe and available communications between our Eastern and our Western possessions. But it must be very obvious that to the complete success of these attempts some coöperation at least on the part of Mexico is necessary. The boundary lines of nations are lines of right and obligation; not visible *chevaux-de-frise*. Unless the ferocious Indians who retreat before our troops are received upon bayonets as formidable as our own, in Sonora and Chihuahua, it is plain that they will soon transfer themselves bodily out of harm's way, and from marauders become masters in the best defended regions subject to their forays. This is the process which has, in fact, been going on under favor of the civil dissensions which have raged in Mexico, almost without cessation, ever since our retreat from that country. The actual military force of Mexico in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua is not only inadequate to their protection, but, absorbed in civil squabbles between rival Generals, leaves the inhabitants utterly at the mercy of their savage enemies. Nor is this all. Finding themselves safer in Sonora than in Arizona, these American Arabs have begun to reverse the history of the past, and make the Mexican Territories their headquarters from which to descend upon the line of the American settlements and of our overland commerce. In this emergency it is that the President calls upon Congress to provide for the real execution of the engagements which we made under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as well as for the discharge of the first duties of Government. With the President's motive in making this call we have nothing to. Whether he is "grinding the axe" of somebody who is speculating in Guayamas or merely seeking an expansion of his own patronage, a "bidding for popularity," it is not to the point to inquire. The vital matter is to ascertain whether the steps which he recommends are or are not necessary to the serious interests of the nation, and in conformity with the unwritten laws of public right. We believe them so to be, and therefore we desire to see them taken. The President puts forward his plan as a provisional plan merely, to be adopted in the uncertainty of the present political condition of Mexico. In so doing he lends the moral support of this Government to the Mexican Liberal party now contending for life with its reactionary antagonists; and he stamps the strongest seal of condemnation that could be set upon the factious leaders who have made it necessary for a foreign but allied State to interpose for the fulfillment of duties which Mexico owes to herself, but by their conduct is prevented from performing.

Whatever issues of possible war are locked up in this recommendation of the President, then, are not of our provoking, nor can we afford to recoil before any such contingency. We certainly shall not avoid it by declining to do what our rank in the world and our position on this Continent require of us.

Suppose, for instance, that we abstain from interference in these Mexican States, which are immediately contiguous to our own possessions, and from action where action must almost exclusively affect our own citizens and our own interests. Suppose that we leave Sonora and Chihuahua to their fate, abandon the roads that are to unite the Gulf of California with the Gulf of Mexico, and look quietly on upon the disintegration of Northern Mexico by internal dissensions and Indian invasion. Suppose, meanwhile, that the civil war which agitates the rest of the Republic is prosecuted to the absolute overthrow of all settled government on the coast, as well as in the interior, in the capital as well as in the ports of Guayamas and San Blas. There are citizens of other powers beside the United States, whose rights would in that case demand the intervention of their own Governments for protection or for redress; European interests to be compromised, European action to be invited. Have we not already seen the approach of this hypothetical state of things? Have we not already begun to "demonstrate" against the demonstrations of at least one European power? Put a power more formidable and more fearless than Spain in the position which Spain now occupies—put, for instance, France, with her Navy now for offensive purposes the first in the world—with her unscrupulous sovereign, and her new-awakened thirst for Colonial dominion in that position. In such a case we should find ourselves suddenly thrown back upon our policy of primacy in the New World, with a force which would make it very highly desirable that we should not be disarmed by our own disavowal of our right to interfere, and we should need something more than a thousand declamatory proclamations of the Monroe doctrine to sustain us in the protest which it would be necessary for us to make at once, and with more than words. These are suppositions merely, but they are precisely the suppositions which it becomes an intelligent people to make in deciding upon a grave step of public policy. Our next-door neighbor's house is now on fire. If we may not put out this conflagration, it will be as well for us to announce at once that we shall always reserve our engines and buckets till the flames have entered our own doors, and are curling over our own roof.

Our Central American Relations.

Gen. Cass' letter to our Minister in Nicaragua, though written in July last, will still be read with interest. It is a clear and strong statement of our attitude towards the Isthmus, and of the rights and duties which that attitude involves. A considerable portion of it is devoted to the extraordinary manifesto signed by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and published in connection with the Belly contract. That document assailed the good faith of our Government in the most vehement manner,—accused its agents of being in collusion with Walker and his fillibusters, and appealed to the Governments of Europe to interpose for their protection against us. All this insolence is rebuked with dignity and force by Gen. Cass, who dissipates entirely the basis of falsehood on which it rests. He insists that our Government has done its whole duty in the suppression of hostile movements against Nicaragua, and very justly reminds that State that she owes her existence to-day to the interference of the United States on her behalf.

With regard to the proposed Protectorate of European Powers over the Isthmus, the position of our Government is defined so as to prevent the possibility of mistake. Any attempt to establish such a Protectorate will be regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the affairs of this Continent, and *will be resisted by all the means in our power*. As to the Isthmus routes, they are open to the world, and the United States seek no monopoly of them. Their construction is as open to the citizens of France or England as to those of the United States. Our Government will insist upon but two points in connection with them: one is, that when contracts are made with our citizens, *they shall be kept*—the other is, that the routes, when opened, shall be safe and free for all nations, and upon moderate and reasonable terms. So long as these conditions are not violated, M. Belly, or anybody else, is at perfect liberty to construct the Canal. But we should oppose the stationing of two French ships-of-war in Lake Nicaragua during the construction of the work, as was suggested in the Belly contract.

Gen. Cass declares the purpose of our Government, furthermore, to insist upon the fulfillment of the engagements into which the Government of Nicaragua has entered with our citizens. It will not permit them to be forfeited, as has been done hitherto, by an arbitrary decree, and without any satisfactory statement of the grounds on which such forfeiture is declared. Gen. Cass also points out the objectionable course of the Nicaraguan Government in regard to the treaty of 1857, and closes by warning that State that we have yielded quite enough to its weakness hitherto, and that we shall hereafter insist upon justice towards ourselves.

It is understood that the tone of this dispatch and the peremptory demands which it embodied, secured from the Government of Nicaragua a full apology for its injurious aspersions, and a promise of substantial compliance with our requirements. It is still highly interesting as setting forth the terms which must regulate our future action in regard to the Central American States, and as giving the European powers distinctly to understand that they will not be permitted to carry into effect any such schemes, of establishing a Protectorate there, as have been imputed to them. The document is able in its reasoning and statesmanlike in its tone: and its positions will command the general assent of the people of the country.

Our Naval Affairs.

The abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we published yesterday, shows a patriotic, even if extravagant, reliance upon the ability of our Navy to meet that of any other Power. The English abandonment of the right of search is attributed to our demonstration of naval force in the Gulf of Mexico. We have no doubt the Secretary is quite correct in saying that no one of the small steamers sent on that service would have "hesitated to resist a ship of the largest class;" but whether it was quite right to force them into a conflict against such odds, may safely be left to the public judgment.

With reference to the Paraguay Expedition, the Report is quite as boastful; but, in endeavoring to impress the public, domestic and foreign, with a due sense of our greatness, it glides with remarkable smoothness into an abject confession of our weakness and want of preparation for the task which we have undertaken. "It was deemed expedient," says the Secretary, "to send a *powerful fleet* into that neighborhood, and, accordingly," * * * "it became necessary to *charter a number of steamers*." Six propellers and three side-wheel steamers are, therefore, engaged at an expense of $163,800, for the use of them for six months, the Government reserving the right of purchasing these vessels for $530,000, the appropriation of which sum the Secretary recommends for this purpose.

We must express the earnest hope that Congress will listen to no such hair-brained scheme for squandering the public money. In all Mr. Toucey's recommendations in favor of increasing our navy by the addition of "small vessels of light draft and powerful armament," we cordially concur. An emergency may at any moment arise when war steamers of light draft and powerful armament, such, for example, as the new English gun-boats, would be of incalculable service in repelling actual attempts on the independence of our flag, or in insisting on respect for the rights of our citizens in foreign ports. But, to be effective, such vessels must be built specially for the purposes which they are to serve. Their hulls should be constructed in the strongest and most durable manner, adapted to the carrying of heavy metal—and their machinery should not only be the best that can be procured, but must be so arranged on board the vessels as to be, as much as possible, out of the reach of damage by an enemy's shot. There would be no difficulty whatever in securing these ends, in vessels built expressly for war purposes, while, it is needless to say, they are not to be met with in merchant steamers constructed with a view to speed and capacity for carrying cargo. While therefore, we are prepared fully to support the Secretary's suggestions in favor of the immediate construction of war vessels of the class referred to, we must emphatically protest against the purchase of the merchant steamers which the Department has chartered for the Paraguay Expedition.

We would go further and express the hope that Congress will declare its entire disapproval of even the chartering of these merchant steamers for the purposes to which they have been applied; in the first place, the Secretary's report shows that he has agreed to pay $163,800 for six months' hire of nine steamers, which the owners are willing to sell out and out for $530,000—so that the Government is paying for them at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum on the owners' price; and, considering that the Government is the "party of the second part," it is not at all improbable that 70 to 80 per cent. per annum would represent the actual compensation. The Government could at almost any time obtain money for the building of the required small steamers, at six per cent. per annum, and would then have really serviceable vessels, while merchant steamers would be dear at any price. No mention is made in the Report of the appropriation of one of the chartered vessels to the conveyance of General Paez to Venezuela. It is, at least, gratifying that the Secretary has not seen fit to adopt the *Union's* excuse, which, with a remarkable defiance of facts and a somewhat insulting estimate of the intelligence of its readers, placed Venezuela on the direct route, by sea, between New-York and Paraguay.

Mr. Toucey is very decisive in his predictions that the Paraguay Expedition will, if necessary, "lay the whole river coast of Paraguay under effective blockade, ascend the river to the capital of Paraguay and overcome any resistance that may be offered." For our part, we indulge the hope that none of these extreme measures will be found necessary. We very much question whether we have any real ground of war against Paraguay, though Mr. Toucey designates as "a wanton outrage" the resistance by that Republic of an American attempt to force an interdicted passage in the Paraguay River: and we shall be glad to learn that the dispute between the two Governments has been settled amicably. But, should this not be possible, we confess that we cannot very fully share the confident predictions of the Administration as to the result of an enterprise undertaken with effective vessels that are too large to appear on the scene of conflict, and inefficient vessels that are likely rather to disgrace than to aid us when they arrive there.

It is evident to every one who has ever given the smallest attention to the subject, that in comparison with the resources of this Country and its position among the nations, our Navy is absurdly small. Our Fleet of to-day is much more proportionate to the requirements of our commerce thirty years ago than to the actual necessities of our commerce at this moment. We believe therefore that the proposal to add to the Naval forces of the Republic, efficient war steamers of light draught will be popular. Such vessels would be of great service in periods of difficulty; and, in times of peace, they might render good service on our coasts in assisting merchant vessels in distress. Besides all this, if we are to remain a first-class power, we must have a first-class Navy. We must be in position to take rank with any other nation, and to meet any other Power in a naval conflict, whenever the necessity may arise. It is all very well to talk about enonomy, but National supremacy is only to be maintained at considerable cost. We cannot eat our cake and keep it too; and if we are to claim equality with England or France in effective power, we must have a Navy, at whatever cost, capable of meeting them upon the high seas.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

On Election night, exhausted statesmen find no so calm retreat as the Historical Society Rooms. We have seen before new the defeated candidate for the People's Suffrages turn in to its cool sicores and quiet lecture room, and in listening to the papers, out of whose folds and wrinkles came a very ancient sternutatory dust as read by some zealous antiquarian, find healing balm for his wounds political. It was so last evening, the regular December meeting of the Society, only that the exhausted candidates, who turned in for its consolations, were privileged to hear instead of a proxy sermon of two hours upon the virtues of a dead Chatham, a brief but polished, and exceedingly interesting essay by Prof. Henry Coppee, of the University of Pennsylvania, upon the *Coincidences of the Conquests of Mexico*. The Essayist carefully traced the progress of the two conquerors, Cortez and Scott, creeping up the same coast, in August, 328 years apart, landing at the same point, the one stranding all his ships but one to prevent their falling into the hands of mutineers among his party, the other with splendid intrepidity dismissing all his as of no further use, tendering similar stipulations of truce to the people they first met, marching up the same road, the one meeting perpetual embassies from Montezuma, the other encountering continual lying messages from Santa Anna, pausing on the same plain of La Puebla, looking out from the same towering pyramid, upon the same snow-draped volcanoes, and admiring the same gorgeous scenery, capturing at last the same city, making a conquest in each case, not so much over the people as over the priesthood and the army. The coincidences of results were not less striking; a new El Dorado found in each case, a strange and unprecedented emigration following each; the same flood of gold changing the whole monetary and commercial system of the world; the same impetus to ship-building and commerce; the same succession of discoveries along the Pacific, the one principally directed to the southern continent, however, and the other to the northern. Time failed the essayist to show how history, geography, geology and natural science were alike advanced by each. The character of the Conquerors furnished him another opportunity of comparison, in which, by the side of the great Spanish Commander, soldier and Christian, the American commander, soldier and citizen gained by his superior magnanimity, sparing the vanquished and respecting their faith,—no deaths by torture, no outrages making his conquest an era of lamentation,—in three days order being restored, and the law of nations in his hands doing more for distracted Mexico than her own laws administered by her own rulers had done for years before. In conclusion, Prof. Coppee suggested the grave and stately monitions of history, picturing Spain as she was at the first conquest, and as she is now, bound hand and foot, and far behind all other nations, her moral fetters her best physical safeguard, and America at her conquest what Spain never was, her dominion reaching from sea to sea, and her influence felt from the river to the ends of the earth. He indulged, however, in no obscure or painful prophecy. If true to herself, and her children to her, he believed, rather, that her future would be what the poet of "the ages" had prophesied; and with a pertinent quotation from Bryant, and amid great applause, he folded his manuscript and sat down.

General Wetmore, in a resolution of eulogy and thanks, anticipated and expressed the sentiment of the audience. It was adopted with cheers.

Lieutenant-Governor Bradish then announced the fact that, by the munificent liberality of James Lenox, Esq., the 13 pieces of the Nineveh marbles which had been presented to America, though without any more special designation, had been purchased for the sum of $3,000, and presented to the Historical Society. The intrinsic value of these extraordinary relics was enhanced by the fact that the British Museum was the possessor of the only others excavated,—those presented to Paris having been lost on their voyage thither. These 13 marbles are of Assyrian alabaster, covering in the aggregate 500 square feet, and weighing 13 tons. They were taken from the heart of Nineveh, from the temple completed by Sardanapalus, 650 years before Christ. They came to this country three years since. Mr. Lenox had presented them, not after persevering and annoying importunity, but freely and at the sole suggestion of his own enlightened and liberal instincts.

Dr. Hawks could not express his thanks, nor repress his congratulations, on the receipt of this noble gift. He was proud of them as an American, thankful as an archæologist and as a Christian, who found fresh proofs of the truth of the Bible in these stones that were identified as from the very chambers of the temple described by the Prophets. He concluded with resolutions of thanks, pledging that they should be known as the "Lenox Collection of Nineveh Sculpture," and asking Mr. Lenox to sit for his portrait to be placed in the library. Adopted with applause.

Ex-Secretary Headley presented, by its outline catalogue, a unique collection of rare and valuable volumes, sent to the Society by the venerable Dr. Beattie, the physician to King William, the friend always of the poor author and artist, the counselor of Roberts, and as that dying poet in his will designated him, the "staunch inestimable friend" of Campbell. Mr. Headley alluded to the unpublished fact that when it was voted to place the body of Campbell in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, and the Dean refused until his usual fee of $1,000 should be paid, Beattie paid the fee, and alone, except the artists who erected the monument, stood by to see the poet's final interment.

The Hon. George Folsom testified to the extraordinary value of the books presented by Dr. Beattie, and moved thanks, which were unanimously adopted, to that gentleman for his noble, discriminating and judicious donation.

On motion of Mr. Chauncey, a Committee was named by the President to nominate officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Folsom also announced that the distinguished discoverer of the early voyages of the Northmen, and their visits to America, who still lives in his native city of Copenhagen, had consented to the wish of the Society to sit for his portrait for the Society's sake and use.

Gen. Wetmore, after astounding the house by announcing that the ratio of mortality in New-York City was greater than that of any other city on the continent, owing to the general ignorance of our people in regard to the laws of ventilation, light and heat, moved, and the Society adopted, a resolution inviting Dr. Reid, of Edinburg, to deliver the course of lectures to which many distinguished citizens have urged him, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, after which the Society adjourned to the usual refreshments.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Piccolomini's benefit last night was an ovation. After the first act of "Lucia," the lady was called out, and a gentleman—Mr. Kingsland—approaching her on the stage, presented her with a handsome diamond bracelet Mr. Kingsland, in performing this pleasant office said: "On behalf of a few friends, mostly stockholders of the Academy of Music, I have the pleasure to present to Signorina Piccolomini, on this her first benefit in America, a testimonial of their high esteem and appreciation of her as an artist." Mlle. Piccolomini replied with infinite tact and gracefulness: "I thank you with all my whole heart. I am all gratitude. You have been more kind to me than I deserved." After the performance a number of firemen escorted the lady home, and, notwithstanding the rain-storm, a serenade was to be the final feature.

The Matinée to-day closes the present season, one of the most brilliant and remunerative on record. An excellent bill is provided for the occasion, and there can hardly be a doubt that the attendance will be additionally gratifying to the charming artist who is about to leave us. The whole of the "Huguenots" will be given.

Lectures on Italy.—Signora Mario will deliver, at Clinton Hall, this evening, her second lecture on Italy, entitled "The First Martyrs of Italian Liberty." The introductory lecture delivered by the Signora, last week, was extremely interesting and very well attended, but this one possesses more attraction for an American audience, and will, we doubt not, be very largely patronized.

Canada Indignant.—Great excitement exists at Port Huron, Mich., in consequence of the shooting of Capt. Jones, of the brig *Concord*, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Tiles, of Detroit. The evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest goes to show that the vessel was in British waters at the time the homicide was committed. The Toronto *Globe* becomes very indignant over the affair, and the Canadian Press generally demand an investigation. The *Globe* thinks there is no doubt that the murder was committed in Canadian Territory, and that the culprit can be demanded for trial in Canada, under the terms of the Ashburton treaty.

Prof. Neumann, the orientalist, of Munich, writes to the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* that he is disgusted with European Governments, under which an independent man can neither speak, write nor act as he pleases; and that but for his advanced years (60) he should emigrate to the United States. He adds: "Even arts and science form only a part of our slavery. They are supported to draw us away from life, from politics; for only that dare make its appearance which pleases our mighty patrons, our 'Protectors,' as our dirt-eating Magisters and Doctors call them, and which advances their despotic inclinations. You may easily imagine that with such a drift of our ideas I often curse the life that we have to lead, and wish to be in America."

The daughter of Ary Scheffer is still busy in bringing together a collection of her father's works for exhibition.

MEXICO.

From Tampico—The Spanish Fleet and Spanish Reclamations—The Departure of General Garza.

Capt. OLIPHANT, of the schooner *Red Fox*, arrived on the 1st inst. at New-Orleans, from Tampico, which port he left on the 22d ult., reports that General GARZA left that city on the 21st, at 11 A. M., for Pueblo Viejo and parts unknown, but it is supposed he had gone to consult with the President respecting the Spanish claim.

The *Picayune* has copies of the *Presina* to the 20th ult., and correspondence from Tampico to the 21st, from which it learns that the commander of the war-steamer *Leon*, supported by the *Isabel Francisca* and the *Berenguela*, had demanded of GARZA restitution of the forced loan levied on Spanish subjects within twenty-four hours, but that eventually the affair was diplomatically arranged for the time by GARZA's devoting certain important duties to their payment, with liberal interest. The arrangement, however, was made subject to the approval of Gen. CONCHA and President JUAREZ.

The correspondent of the *Picayune*, under date of Nov. 21, writes:

"On the 14th and 15th inst., we had a flare up with the two Spanish steamers of-war—the *Leon* and *Isabel Francisca*—under the orders of Capt. TOPETE, of the Spanish Navy. The enforcement of extraordinary taxes and the imprisonment of Spanish subjects, by order of the renowned JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA, with innumerable other excesses which have been practiced of late on the rights of foreigners in this city, have at length aroused the Captain General of the Island of Cuba to a just sense of resentment, and the Spanish West India naval forces are now employed to hold in check the too liberal pretensions of the armed bands who infest this place.

In consequence of the sickness amongst the crews of the vessels herein mentioned, they were obliged to let the insults offered to their countrymen pass unnoticed for the moment, but the *Berenguela*, from Havana, having recently furnished them with their full complement of fresh and able seamen, Capt. TOPETE passed an official communication to GARZA, on the 14th inst., charging him with the injuries he had inflicted on Spanish subjects, with a peremptory demand that ample satisfaction must be made to them within the specified limits of twenty-four hours from the receipt of the communication, intimating, at the same time, that in the event of refusal on the part of GARZA, he would, with reluctance, be compelled to employ the armed force placed under his command to sustain the dignity of the Government of her Catholic Majesty. At the same time, the two steamers cleared for action, and remained in hostile array until a few minutes before the expiration of the given time, when a temporary arrangement was agreed upon, subject, however, to the confirmation of Gen. CONCHA, which is said to be so very favorable to GARZA as to preclude the possibility of its approval.

The *Berenguela* left on the 18th inst., with the recent arrangement which will probably be returned with an increased naval force to change the aspect of affairs here. It seems that Spain is to open the ball, and England and France are to assist in closing it. The French Consul of this port is in daily expectation of receiving the French Vice-Admiral of the West India Station here, and the English Government has given orders for a naval force to repair to Tampico. The citizens of the United States will be well protected by these friendly visitors, and our Government will not be required to look into matters in this part of Mexico.

At the instance of the United States Consul of this port, the United States ship *Plymouth*, Commander DAHLGREEN, was induced to visit this port, to aid the Consul in the defence of the rights of his suffering countrymen, which resulted in procuring an order from President JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, to GARZA, of this place, to restore to the respective owners the 4,000 bales of goods unjustly confiscated at Tancasneqi, as also the money extorted from the foreign merchants by GARZA, as a forced loan. That order reached here just at the moment the merchandize was to be turned over to GARZA's agents for sale, which frustrated completely that nefarious scheme of GARZA and his too sharp accomplices. The goods are soon to be given up, in obedience to the order, less the 10 per cent. fine on their value, which was exacted, but not complied with on the part of the merchants. The money taken from the merchants as a forced loan is to be refunded in the fair promises of General GARZA. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Commander DAHLGREEN for the prompt and efficient services he has rendered his country and countrymen on his late visit here."

Police Reports.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.—THREE MORE ARRESTS AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.—Further developments of a highly important character have just been made relative to the late forgeries upon the National Bank of Austria. Three Hungarians, named John Semynmyne, Henry Rohmer and John Keaji, it will be remembered, were arrested in this City about three weeks ago, who were found reaping a rich harvest in Wall-street in palming off upon brokers forged notes on the above Bank. The last steamer from Europe brought intelligence of the arrest of three other Hungarians, two of whom were captured in Hamburg and one in Switzerland, for uttering in Europe some of the same spurious issues. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Tallian, Henry G. Daunton and Charles Memott, and are now locked up there awaiting trial. The forgeries were so skillfully executed that they were not detected when presented to the Bank in Vienna. The first intimation of their being forged was their being returned to the Bank by parties who had received them from the paying-teller, and discovered their spurious character. Following the receipt of the news by the steamer, Officer McDougal, of the Detective Police, through whose vigilance the three arrests in this City were made, has worked perseveringly to get at the bottom of the forgeries, and gather all the facts of the case. He has ascertained beyond a doubt that the three prisoners now under arrest in Europe, and the Hungarians locked up in the Tombs, were associated together in getting up the forgeries. The European prisoners sailed from here about the middle of October last. The boarding-place of Tallian was discovered to have been in the Third-avenue. In his trunks, which he left behind him, were found several rolls of Austrian bank paper, and a quantity of the counterfeits in a damaged condition. The forgery, Officer McDougal has learned, was first projected two years ago by eight Hungarians in this City—two in addition to those under arrest, who thus far have managed to elude the police—being implicated in the matter.

A failure in getting the proper engravings executed at the time caused an abandonment of the enterprise, but the abandonment was only temporary. The fact that no counterfeits of this Bank had ever been issued, and that a good deal of the bank paper found its way to this City, induced a belief that the scheme, if successfully carried out, would prove brilliant and profitable in its results. In June last the enterprise was again resumed. Mr. Semynmyne, one of the prisoners now under arrest, called upon Mr. Wm. R. Smith, engraver, No. 99 Beekman-street, and asked him to engrave portions of the plates to be used in printing the forged bills. It was represented to Mr. Smith that the plates were intended to be used as labels for a wine merchant. As one of the plates was to represent the Austrian Eagle, the suspicions of Mr. Smith were aroused, and he at once demanded references before he would proceed with the work. The references were not given, and he declined the job. Failing in this quarter the Hungarian negotiated with a young man named Henry Clubb, in William-street, to do the work. Mr. Clubb executed a portion of the engravings, when his suspicions were also excited—strengthened by the failure to pay him promptly for his labor—and he refused to proceed further. These duplicate failures did not discourage the forgers, for they immediately applied to Messrs. Pate & Co., engravers, corner of Water-street and Burling-slip, to complete the work already begun. Pate & Co. insisted on references, and they were referred to the Prussian Embassy, but the reference proving unsatisfactory they objected to having anything to do with the matter. It has not yet been ascertained into whose hands the plates were transferred. The necessary engravings were, however, completed by some one, and the bills struck off and put in circulation. Officer Macdougal hopes to be successful in arresting the two Hungarians referred to, together with the parties who completed the work of engraving plates. Brokers in this City are sufferers to the amount of nearly $15,000 from this forgery. Nearly as large an amount is reported to have been also put in circulation in Austria. Large quantities of gold coin were found in possession of the prisoners arrested in Europe, the proceeds of their operations there.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS OF THE UNION BANK OF KINDERHOOK.—On the 15th of September last, the Union Bank of Kinderhook, Columbia County, was entered by burglars. The thieves gained access to the large iron safe, in which was deposited the treasure, and the following amounts of money were stolen: $3,358 in specie, principally in gold; $3 992 in small bills on the Union Bank, of Kinderhook; $900 in bills of other banks; 100 sheets of unsigned bills; $1,000 in 20's and 50's on the Brighton Bank, of Brighton, Mass. The morning after the robbery the President of the Bank came to this City, and visited General-Superintendent Tallmadge. The facts of the case were stated, backed up by an offer of a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the thieves. The matter was placed in the hands of Capt. Walling, and Officers Keefe, Elder and McCord, who, after a diligent search for nearly two months, succeeded in arresting George Fish, Michael O'Brien and Alfred Wallace, *alias* Morial, as the parties suspected of being the robbers. The prisoners were sent back to Kinderhook Saturday afternoon.

STATE PRISON CANDIDATES.—Three persons were arrested yesterday who committed the imprudent act of purloining property exceeding in value the limits of petit larceny, and thus placing themselves on the highway for Sing Sing. George C. Doty was taken a prisoner at the Smithsonian Hotel, charged with stealing $60 worth of daguerrean materials from the store of George A. Solomon, No. 45 Ann-street. Doty had been in the employ of Mr. Solomon, and suddenly threw up his situation. Mr. Solomon missed some of his stock, and suspected Doty of having caused the diminution.... Mary Many, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Emma Lewis, secreted some of her mistresses jewelry—$125 in value—and thought to come into the permanent ownership of it, but instead, came into the hands of an officer.... Wm. Thompson occupied a room with George Beale, at No. 5 Thompson-street. He took a fancy to the gold watch and Sunday clothing of his companion and walked away with them.

The three above-named parties were taken before Justice STEERS, and committed in full for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

STABBING.—Matthew McLane and James Sands had been drinking freely at the porter-house of Wm. Ackerman, corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets. The drink made them unfriendly. McLane exhibited his unfriendliness by stabbing Sands in the right arm, and for the act he was arrested and locked up.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, President SMITH in the Chair. The School-book Committee, to whom was referred the subject of text-books necessary for the use of the Public Schools, made a report recommending the adoption of the list of text-books: Cards, Primmers, Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics, Geography, History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Composition, Grammars, Drawing, Chemistry, Zoology, Dictionaries, Moral Science, Philosophy, Book-keeping, Writing, Etymology, Physiology and Elocution. This was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. WHITING, striking out "Zoology." The same Committee also reported "that hereafter but one series of text-books on the same subject be adopted by this Board." This was laid on the table for further consideration. The Teachers' Committee made a report which was adopted. The Evening School Committee had a report prepared, but had no opportunity to present it. They represent all the schools as progressing satisfactorily. The teachers are faithful, and in most cases encouraged with the progress of the pupils. The attendance has not been as large as usual, but more regular. In several of the schools there are children who have missed only two or three sessions for three successive years. The whole number on register is 1,720, and the average attendance has been 1,164. In one of the female departments, out of 90 scholars 30 have recently commenced attending the day schools. The schools will be continued as long as the appropriation lasts, which will be until about the middle of January. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned suddenly, and without passing the usual resolution to pay the teachers; but the President and Finance Committee authorized the warrants to be drawn for November, and also December.

BROOKLYN GAS-LIGHT.—The present contract between the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company and the city of Brooklyn expires on the 31st day of December inst. The city can at that time either take possession of the works under a provision in the original contract, or make any other arrangement the Common Council in their wisdom deem expedient. Up to this time no arrangement has been made of any kind. Some time ago a proposition of the present Company to supply the city with gas for another term of five or ten years was referred to the Gas-Light Committee with instructions to report thereon, and also as to the expediency of the city taking possession of the works in the manner provided, as stated above. This Committee has prepared a report in favor of re-entering into contract with the old Company at $2 per thousand feet for the gas used for the public lights, and not exceeding $3 per thousand feet for that consumed in private dwellings. The Committee give an opinion based upon their investigations, that it would be more equal if the price of gas was $2 50 per thousand to both the city and private consumers. But the Gas Company refuse to make such an arrangement, offering as a reason therefor that the present price is only a fair remuneration, in consideration of the large amount of mains in the sparsely settled portions of the city "*that do not pay over legal interest.*" A communication of the Greenpoint, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn Gas Light Companies is suggested as a means whereby the price of gas might be reduced at an earlier period than otherwise by the increased consumption and the curtailment of expenses. Of the right to purchase the works of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company the Committee say there is no question but there is a difference of opinion as to what the city is required to pay. The contract says "that the said parties of the first part (the city) may have the right to purchase the *stock and fixtures* of said parties of the second part at the market value, at the expiration of ten years," &c. The difference of opinion is as to the meaning of the words "stock and fixtures." The Committee claim that it is intended to cover all their property *other than certificates of the capital stock*, while the Company claim it to include the capital stock and indebtedness, as follows:

Amount paid in	$1,000,000
Amount paid in on scrip issue of $40,000, shares $325	130,000
Amount to be paid for floating debt	100,000
Amount to be paid for coal on hand Jan. 1, 1859	105,000
Amount of premium on capital stock paid in for market value of the same $1,130,000	282,500
Total	$1,617,500

The small item of $282 500, the Committee consider as not being allowable under the contract. This shows the amount of money (not Bonds) required immediately should the purchase be made. For the reasons given, and in consideration of the Water Bonds being in the market at this time, it is not desirable for the city to take the works. Against this step, the Committee also show the result of the experiment in Philadelphia, which has not been satisfactory. The Committee recommend entering into contract with the Brooklyn City Gas Company for five years, under the same general conditions as before, with a few unimportant alterations, and among others asking a reduction of five per cent. on bills against the city, if paid within a reasonable time; and the Company is compelled to furnish every person who applies for gas. It also permits them to demand a deposit. Consumers of gas whose annual bills exceed $15 are to have the use of a gas meter free.

WATER.—The Special Committee on the Water Celebration had no opportunity to present their report to the Common Council on Monday evening last, and consequently the day will be postponed from the 8th of January, the time agreed upon in Committee, to the 25th, so that they can have time to make all the necessary arrangements. They will recommend in their report that the Common Council authorize the expenditure of $20,000 for the celebration, to be taken from the fund appropriated (but never used) for coating the water-pipes. Some of the citizens were startled yesterday to find that the pipes all through Joralemon-street had been filled with water. Within one week all of the pipe in the city will be filled.

POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—Yesterday morning the Detective Police made a descent upon a policy shop kept by ORSON JONES, on Water, near Main-street, and arrested the proprietor and several customers who had just dropped in to try their luck. The accused were held for examination.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Brooklyn intelligence of Monday it is stated that a stabbing affray occurred in the Porter-house, No. 12 Fulton-street, and that this was the place where KELLY was killed a year ago. These are errors which I would thank you to correct. The stabbing affray did not take place at No. 12 Fulton, nor is it a Porter-house. It is a Dining Saloon. By publishing the above you will do justice to

MICHAEL DAILEY,
No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Hon. George Taylor and Some of His Constituents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret to tax your kindness for space to correct an error into which Capt. ADAMS has fallen. He will recollect that I told him, before the election, that I intended to refer to McCLOSKY's proposition. He says that he called on McCLOSKY, as my friend, and at my request. It is due to Capt. ADAMS to say, that I have no doubt of his kind feelings; but his calls upon McCLOSKY were made at his own suggestion, and not at my request, although with my approbation. This is my recollection of the matter. He denies that he was the "agent." In this respect my general language may not be just to Capt. ADAMS. I spoke of the agency barely to convey the fact that he wrote, as I supposed, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. McCLOSKY.

He says in his letter:

"I have had another interview with McCLOSKY. He said, if you would do what is right by him he will still advocate your cause. He wants * * * * appointed an Inspector of Customs; also, * * * * Night Inspector. Now, Sir, secure these appointments from Mr. SCHELL, and you will have all things right in your District."

I know not how a proposition could be made in more direct terms, and neither Capt. ADAMS nor McCLOSKY deny the fact. This is the only point in the case. I notice this matter in justice to Capt. ADAMS, whose kind feelings I fully appreciate. McCLOSKY's card placed him beneath the notice of any gentleman. The public need no further evidence of his character.

Gentleman, I am very sincerely your obliged and obedient servant, GEO. TAYLOR.

Dec. 5, 1858.

Coroners' Inquests.

Three inquests were held yesterday. JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, who resided in Fourth-street near First-avenue, suddenly dropped while in a slaughter-house, dead from disease of the heart. ANN DONOVAN, a child four years old, whose parents reside at No. 11 Vandewater-street, died from her clothes accidentally taking fire from the stove. An unknown woman, about fifty years old, was found yesterday morning dead in a cell, in the Fourteenth-ward Station House. She was found the evening previous grossly drunk in Baxter-street, and placed in the cell where she died. A verdict was rendered in each of the above cases, in accordance with the facts stated.

FIRE IN STANTON-STREET.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the stable of CHARLES L. WOOLEY, in the rear of the slaughter-house No. 191 Stanton-street. The damage was $100, covered by insurance. A boy is believed to have fired the place, as one was seen coming out of the premises shortly before the fire was discovered. The Fire-Marshal will investigate.

The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair,

Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,
Cocoine,	Cocoine.	Cocoine,	Cocoine,
Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cooeine,
Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,
Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,	Cocoine,

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c; half pints 30c.

A Card.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

We are daily receiving very many letters from the City of New-York, inquiring where Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative may be found. Hegeman, Clark & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Charles H. Ring sell it at wholesale. We will say, in connection, that this is the original Hair Restorative, is always reliable, and, as the name indicates, Inimitable. Price 50 cents a bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP AND SCARLET FEVER.

Apply OLIVE TAR to the Throat or Chest, rubbing it well in, and also give from two to ten drops of OLIVE TAR on sugar. In severe cases the OLIVE TAR may be given every hour until relief is obtained. For inhaling the odor of OLIVE TAR, and further directions for its use, and for a large number of testimonials of the highest class ever given to any popular remedy, see the book which accompanies each bottle.

For SPASMS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, WORMS, or any Internal Pain, take and apply OLIVE TAR as above directed. *Relief will be immediate.*

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC *Pains cease when Olive Tar is applied.*

For BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS, apply OLIVE TAR, and *pain will instantly cease.*

For SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, and all other DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, apply OLIVE TAR, and take

J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

These Powders are sold at One Dollar a package, and are sent anywhere, free by mail.

OLIVE TAR, FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold at No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NEXT TO THE HOSPITAL.

We have testimonials from—
I. V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
The Rev. ED. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
R. B. COLMAN, Esq., late of Astor House, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., Boston, Mass.
SIMEON LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.
The Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, New-York.
Gen. T. J. GREEN, Texas.
JOHN B. STEENBURGER, Esq., California.
And thousands of others.

OLIVE TAR put up in Tin Cans, will be SENT BY MAIL on receipt of 25 cents extra per bottle for postage.
Address J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Music Boxes.—Just received from Geneva, a large assortment of music boxes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 airs, with all the latest improvements, at
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Winter Covering for the Feet.—Ladies who may require strong Winter boots or gaiters for themselves, double-soled and water-proof, and still neat, light articles, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. The articles for children possess the same qualities; and, by-the bye, this is rarely the case, for children's boots and shoes are generally either light, flimsy, or awkward, heavy affairs. There is a large stock of gentlemen's boots, gaiters, &c., here, worthy of attention.

The Ne Plus Ultra!—Jules Hauel's Vegetable Liquid Hair Dye has no rival in the world! Perfectly harmless, its action is instantaneous in changing the color of the hair into a soft, brilliant, natural brown, black or auburn, without injuring the hair or rendering it harsh, as is the case with other dyes. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

$50. ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS. $50.
GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine is sold for only $50, and warranted equal to any before the public. Office No. 480 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF SAFES, For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., are just publishing a new series of American and foreign views on glass and paper.

MARRIED

BLANCHARD—FLEMING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Sullivan-st., by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, Miss EMMA A. BLANCHARD, of Poughkeepsie, to NATHANIEL FLEMING, of this City.

KNAPP—WAINWRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's father's, JACOB F. KNAPP to DEBORAH E., only daughter of Edwin Wainwright, Esq.

GARNETT—SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, by the Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, N. J., GEORGE WM. GARNETT, of Virginia, to LAURA M., daughter of Robert Speir, Jr.

ALDEN—CHILDS.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. James L. Hodge, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., I. DEAN ALDEN to Miss MARY T., eldest daughter of Geo. C. Childs, Esq.

PERCY—VAN WINKLE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., ROBERT P. PERCY, of New-York, to SARAH J., daughter of the late J. C. Van Winkle, of Bergen.

DIED.

HOWELL—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 5, of consumption, SAMUEL S. HOWELL, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Lispenard-st., without further invitation.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 6, after a short illness, MARY T. JACKSON, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 215 Chrystie st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

KEELER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, ANNA T., wife of John Keeler, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 56 Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 6, RICHARD M. FERRIS, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of the family, and of his brothers, Wm. J., Levi M., James L. and Henry C. Stuart, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Levi M. Stuart, No. 168 East 21st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 8, of bronchitis, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Andrew Smith, of this City, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons John A., William I., Michael O., Charles H., James H., and Edward A. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 58th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA, wife of Edward B. Tooker, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, William H. Burger, No. 260 Houston-st., to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

TORRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM B. TORRY, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Warren-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WINTRINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 7, VALENTINE, infant son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth V. Wintringham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 59 Willow-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ONDERDONK.—At Philadelphia, on Monday morning, Dec. 6, the Right Rev. HENRY USTICK ONDERDONK, D. D., late Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in the 75th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

From the Home Journal.

"To-day man puts forth the tender leaves of Hope—
To-morrow blooms and bears his blushing honors thick upon him—
The next day comes a frost; a killing frost,
And when he thinks his honors still aspiring,
He falls, like Autumn leaves, only to enrich his mother earth"——

GEORGE BETHUNE HUNT, born at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1827, died on the 18th of November, 1858, youngest son of the late Col. Benjamin Fanniel Hunt, a native of Massachusetts, and a descendent of the Huguenots. GEORGE was a graduate of Cambridge College, Massachusetts. He studied the profession of medicine, but passed most of his time in traveling. His death was caused by a softening of the brain, which had rendered him infirm for some years past. Dr. Hunt was attended in his last illness by Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Alonzo Clarke, and Dr. A. K. Gardner. He died at the St. Denis Hotel, where funeral services were administered by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, of St. Mark's Church, and the remains taken to the family tomb in Charleston. Dr. Hunt leaves a widow, but no children.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases all-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes WOOL BLANKETS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS
FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
No. 106 Duane-st.,
COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARIS AND LONDON.
CASIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Also, President, Clarendon, Esquimaux, Havelock, Saratoga, Lucknow and Melton Coatings.
Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys.
Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines Serges, Italian Cloths, and
every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of JOBBERS.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they
OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
Wholesale and retail. Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of TRIESEMAR. Elaborately explained in *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WE WANT WING'S FOR FAMILY USE.—These Crackers are such a well-known delicacy, and so convenient, that we would not consider our table complete without them. Wing's Farina Crackers are stamped with the name "A. WING," and may be had of the best family grocers.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c &c—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 753 Broadway.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 403 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Farewell to sleep when bed bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.
Powder kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c, cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Assets, Aug. 1, 1858	$2,877,852
Total Dividends paid	1,078,948
Total Claims by death, paid	1,854,724

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. MILLER, Sect'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.
SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS.
NEW STYLES.
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES, $1 TO $6.
ENGLISH SCARF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WHOLESALE BUYERS CAN SAVE 20 PER CENT.
CALL AND LOOK AT THE GOODS.
WARD, NO. 333 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

GAS ON A WALK!
On Monday next, Nov. 29, and following days, (except Sunday,) the Gas-Generating-and-Cooking-Range Company will start one of their Hendrick Bro.' patented apparatus from the depôt, No. 512 Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M., to be conveyed in a blaze of triumph through all the principal streets of the City, returning at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Gas will be made on the wagon, and be consumed from 10 large burners. Citizens, be wide awake! Look out for Gas on a walk!!

THE BEAUTIFUL RAINBOW
Exhibits all the colors of light. So does the Magnetic Salve exhibit the virtues of a thousand medicines in one. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists.

SIGNORA MARIO WILL DELIVER HER second lecture, entitled *The First Martyrs of Italian Liberty*, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT WINTER CLOAKS, LAST NOVELTIES of THE SEASON,

Our Stock of
PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER, CASTOR and ESQUIMAUX
CLOTH CLOAKS
Has now reached the
CLIMAX OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Ladies will find in our Establishment an assortment of BEAVER CLOAKS in STYLE, MATERIAL and QUALITY to be seen in no other store in the City.

In consequence of our immense sales, we are enabled to present to the Public a selection of
OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW,
None having been manufactured more than a few days.

The CLOAKS in our Establishment are
EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE,
UNIQUE IN MANUFACTURE, and
POPULAR IN PRICE.

We, therefore, solicit all who are interested freely to visit our extensive store-room, satisfied that the impression created by our unrivaled
DISPLAY OF CLOAKS
Will be of ADVANTAGE to our customers, as well as a source of popularity and profit to ourselves.

We have now prepared and shall offer,
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
A large quantity of
RICH LYONS VELVET SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Berthas,
At from $30 to $40—each worth from $45 to $60.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

In consequence of numerous mistakes which have forced themselves on our notice, made by the Ladies who had desired to visit our Establishment, but been deceived by the similar OUTSIDE appearance of others, we are thus compelled publicly to announce that during the Winter months our Store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR
Exhibited in one of our Windows.

CHARLES STREET & CO.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES and BAYADERE SILKS
in choice colorings,
JUST LANDED
FROM THE ARAGO,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 336 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Received by the *Arago*, will be OPENED,
MONDAY, Dec. 6,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer.

ATTENTION REQUESTED!
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED,
POSITIVELY BUT FOR A SHORT TIME.
PEREMPTORY SALE!
Ladies accustomed to visit the store of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
Are hereby notified that the magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES,
HOSIERY,
HABERDASHERY, &c.,
Will be closed out at less than half price.

We subjoin a list of the rates at which we propose to sell:
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 2s. a yard, at 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 3s. a yard, at 1s. 6d.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... 4s. a yard, at 2s.
Bonnet Ribbons, worth..... $1 a yard, at 4s.

The best brands of Velvet Ribbons sold at prices less than when manufactured.

Toys for the Holidays (left over from last year) for ten cents on the dollar.

Also, a large lot of real French Flowers and Feathers, worth $15 a box, will be offered for less than one-eighth original value.

Woolen goods, suitable for the season, at half price.
NO. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
Between 10th and 11th sts.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 339 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.

J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS AND MERINOS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received several cases of the above desirable goods,
POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c., &c. THREAD LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, FLOUNCINGS, POINTS, &c., &c. REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BY THE YARD.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to their SUPERB SELECTION OF PARIS EMBROIDERIES, just opened for the holidays, comprising many novelties, manufactured expressly for their house, which cannot be seen elsewhere.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 40c. to $15.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, from 75c. to $30.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, from $2. in endless variety.
NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE SEASON,
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 7,
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DELAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, 4x4 wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, 6x4 wide, at 1s. 6d., worth 2. 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.

GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
In infinite variety, and
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ladies who design making
PRESENTS TO GENTLEMEN,
Cannot select anything more elegant, seasonable and acceptable than one of these
SUPERB DRESSING GOWNS.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
At No. 643 Broadway.
$30,000 worth of embroideries, ribbons, fringes and trimmings, the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale on and after Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that, having identified his interests with David Clarke, he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

AT
MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
Just received, a full stock of GENTS' Woolen and Cotton Socks, in every style. Also, a full stock of GENTS' Wool Shirts and Drawers, which we offer to our customers at a low figure!

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS.—Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of these goods of late, and we can now recommend them for general use. The HEAVY GLOVES and MITTENS are unrivalled as a protection in all kinds of acid work of the Chemist, Druggist and Photographist, manufacturing and handling of Potashes and other strong Alkalies; for Oystermen, Drivers in Storms and Hose Companies in the Fire Department. We would particularly call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Hatters, Tanners and Lumbermen to these GLOVES and MITTENS as being well adapted to their use. They are superior to the Buck Mitten, especially in wet work. The Light Gloves are used for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for Chapped or Rough Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., they have no equal; are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires; a requisite in every family for washing, coloring, all roughening and dirty kinds of work, and particularly useful in gardening and care of shrubs and flowers. For sale by Rubber dealers generally. GOODYEAR'S I. R. Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 36 John-st. (up stairs.)
Exclusive Manufacturers under Goodyear's Patents of every description of Ladies' and Gents' India Rubber Gloves and Mitts. Also, Rubber Finger Cots and Ladies' Dress Shields.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

20,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID INGRAIN carpeting, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s per yard. Also, 20,000 yards of oil-cloth at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. the yard, at HYATT'S Cheap Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS — ONLY $1 50 FOR all Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 833 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY.

GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT RETAIL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Dec. 6:
1,000 pieces FRENCH PATTERNS PRINTED DE LAINES, in new designs and choice colors, at 1s. per yard.
100 pieces FINE ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES at 10c.
Also,
250 pieces 4-4 CHINTZ CALICOES, at.....18 cents
200 pieces 7/8 ENGLISH do., at..... 9 cents
Also,
200 pieces FOIL DE CHEVRE, at.....18 cents
230 pieces BAYADERE CHALLY, at.....18 cents
100 pieces BROCADE CHALLY, at.....18 cents
Usual price of these goods, 30 cents per yard.
Also,
180 pieces IMPERIAL POPLIN, at.....20 cents
220 pieces IMPERIAL FOULARD, at.....20 cents
175 pieces 5-4 SAXONY PLAIDS, at.....20 cents
Usual price, 35 cents per yard.
150 pieces HEAVY RIBBED VALENTIA, at.....25 cents
200 pieces SILK and WOOL BAYADERE VALENTIA at.....25 cents
230 pieces BROCHE SILK and WOOL, striped, at.....25 cents
250 pieces 5-4 ALL-WOOL MERINO PLAIDS, best quality, at.....37 cents
Also,
75 pieces PRINTED FINE (All-wool) FRENCH DE LAINES, at.....25 cents
250 pieces printed ALL-WOOL, beautiful designs, at.....37½ cts
200 pieces ALL-WOOL, beautiful designs, finest imported, at.....50 cents
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, FROM $6 UP.

355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received (of their own importation, made to order) a large assortment of
CORVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,
Which they believe to be the best this celebrated maker ever sent to this country; a splendid variety of colors.
OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
A choice assortment of
WINTER GLOVES
and GAUNTLETS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
A splendid assortment of
NEW FALL SHAWLS,
At lower prices than ever before offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Are offering
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

CHEAP MERINOES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
RETAIL, ON MONDAY, DEC. 6.
150 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 50 cents.
175 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 60 cents.
200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 70 cents.
185 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at 85 cents.
225 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at $1.
125 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO, at $1 25.
Also, an assortment of the finest goods ever imported.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
MILLINERY GOODS RETAILED
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES.
VELVETS
In all rare and beautiful shades of color.
RICH PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES AND BOUQUETS,
Just Imported,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON MONDAY,
Dec. 6, and
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
RIBBONS ON OUR TABLES AT HALF PRICE!
The balance of our newly-imported and extensive stock of
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
Will be offered for the balance of the season
AT LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

500 FRENCH POPLIN ROBES
reduced to $10.
AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN
will be offered
on Monday, December 6th,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 336 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer from this time until the 1st of January,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them. Canal, corner of Mercer.

ACTUAL REDUCTION
In the prices of
SUPERB VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
OF NEW FRENCH PATTERNS.
ALSO, THE NEW GENIN'S BAZAAR FRENCH SACQUE,
Unique in style and material,
OF EVERY DESIRABLE SHADE,
And at low prices.
GENIN'S New Cloak Store
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A large lot of Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., at a very great reduction, well worth attention. Our new patterns of Ladies' Dress Caps and Headdresses, just received for the holidays. They will not be exhibited in the windows, to prevent imitations made of inferior materials. RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Are offering Point Lace sets, Collars, Honiton sets and collar, Veils, Flounces and trimming laces in Chantilly, at a great reduction in price.
Also,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Medallion sets, Insertion sets, and a large variety of other articles very suitable for holiday presents, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

CARPETING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Housekeepers and all others are invited to call and see the astonishingly low prices of carpets and oil-cloths offered at HYATT'S great carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

AT
MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Now opening 3,000 pieces Black Velvet Ribbons, in every width; they are of Good Qualities, and much under price.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

10,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, Brussels and English tapestry velvets at less than the cost of importation. A great sacrifice at HYATT'S cheap Carpet emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT DEMPSEY & FARGIS', NO. 603 BROADWAY, can be found the most recherché assortment of articles for presents that can be found at any similar establishment in the City. We would suggest to our readers and the public the propriety of an examination of their new and elegant stock of Watches, Jewelry, sterling Silver-ware, &c., especially adapted for the Holiday trade. They are also engravers of Wedding and Visiting Cards which, for elegance of design and execution, surpass anything produced in this country.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting chemical experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in going from 2d-av., through 33d-st., to 6th-av., corner 31st st., thence by 6th-av. cars to 16th-st., to near the corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., a CAMEO BREASTPIN, with twisted setting—a basin with birds drinking. The above is highly valued by the owner as a memento of a departed friend. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, by leaving it at Mr. McDONALD'S, jeweler, No. 46 4th av., or with C. F. MARSH, No. 151 East 32d-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 16 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS.
Our stock comprises every desirable article in LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present. The advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! FURS!
Ladies that were unable to purchase furs at the Trappers' Dépôt last week, in consequence of an unusual demand, are informed that a fresh invoice has been received from the hunters, and is now ready for inspection, at prices acknowledged by all to be the lowest in the City. Receiving them as we do, direct from headquarters, the profits are shared with the buyer.
DRAKE'S Fur Trappers' Dépôt, No. 9 Bowery.
Don't mistake the Number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT.
WE HAVE PUBLISHED,
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 8,
THE FOLLOWING
HISTORY OF THE REIGN
OF
PHILIP II., OF SPAIN.
Vol. 3, 8vo. Uniform with the Author's Works.
The many admirers of Mr. PRESCOTT will welcome this continuation of his masterly History of Spanish Rule in Europe.

Also, New Editions of
FERDINAND AND ISABELLA. 3 vols.
CONQUEST OF PERU. 2 vols.
PRESCOTT'S ROBERTSON'S CHARLES V. 3 vols.
CONQUEST OF MEXICO. 3 vols.
MISCELLANIES, WITH PORTRAITS. 1 vol,
PHILIP II. Vols. 1 and 2.
The Works of Mr. Prescott are bound in a variety of styles.

ARABIAN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN,
BY
H. PELHAM CURTISS, ESQ.
In one large volume, 12mo, with numerous illustrations by Hoppin. Price $1 25.

These stories are full of invention and fancy, and gracefully told. The imaginative reader will nowhere find more delightful entertainment than in these charming pictures of Eastern life and character. At the same time they are free from the objectionable features of their great prototype, "Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

HYMNS OF THE AGES.
BEING SELECTIONS FROM CLASSIC DEVOTIONAL POETRY.
Principally from the "Lyra Apostolica," "Lyra Catholica," and "Lyra Germanica,"
With an Introduction by Prof. F. G. Huntington.

In this work are gathered together the Hymns which have been consecrated by generations of Christians of all denominations. It is believed to be the most elevated and devout in its character, as well as the most varied and complete of any collection extant.
In 1 volume, 8vo. With an exquisite steel engraving.
IN VARIOUS ELEGANT STYLES OF BINDING.
A BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOK.

LIFE THOUGHTS.
By
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
The most brilliant collection of Aphorisms, Poetical Similes, and Illustrations of Religious Truths in the language.

It is not a book of mere temporary interest, but will be read by coming generations with a pleasure equal to our own
A BEAUTIFUL EDITION ON TINTED PAPER,
ELEGANTLY BOUND,
MAKING ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

IN PRESS,
and will be published in a few days,
A FINE EDITION
OF THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
Tinted Paper—Beveled Boards—Gilt Edged.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.
SCRIBNER & CO.
have just issued, and will mail to any address, a Catalogue of their Choice and Extensive Collection of
ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
comprising fine English editions, richly embroidered and superbly bound, including the works of Standard Authors, Poets, &c.; Books on Antiquities, Scenery, the Fine Arts, Juvenile Books, &c., in great variety, including many new and highly attractive books, well worthy the attention of the Trade and public, among which are (just received)
I. GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, new and beautiful edition, illustrated by Birket Foster and Harry Rogers. 1 elegant volume.....$1 75
II. THE HAMLET, an Ode written on Whichwood Forest. By THOMAS WARTON. Illustrated with 14 etchings by Birket Foster. 4to.....3 50
III. "MERRIE DAYS OF OLD ENGLAND." Sketches of the olden time. A superb 4to. volume, bound and decorated in the Elizabethan style, with 20 large and fine illustrations. 4to.. 6 50
IV. "CHILD'S PLAY." A new and beautiful juvenile book, with 16 colored plates.....1 75
V. FAVORITE ENGLISH POEMS of the last two centuries, unabridged, with 200 engravings by the most eminent artists. Morocco antique.....9 00
VI. THE LIFE OF THE MOSELLE. Scenery, Legends and Romance of the "Vine-Clad River." 70 illustrations. 1 elegant volume, antique.....5 00
And an immense number of similar and equally attractive works.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, CHARLES WELFORD.
ENGLISH PUBLISHER'S DEPOT.
SCRIBNER & CO.,
COMMISSION BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
Agents for "Bohn's Libraries," the Oxford University Press, and the leading publishing houses of England and Scotland. BROOKS' BUILDING,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st., New-York.

FOR FAMILY LIBRARIES AND PRESENTS.
THE NEW IMPROVED EDITIONS OF
WASHINGTON IRVING'S } 15 vols., 12 mo., with 29 steel plates. Cloth, $19; and VARIOUS HANDSOME BINDINGS.
And
BAYARD TAYLOR'S } 6 vols., 12 mo. Cloth, $8. With Portrait and plates, and in VARIOUS HANDSOME BINDINGS.
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. } In 4 vols. Popular Edition. Subscribers' Edition and Illustrated Edition, in VARIOUS HANDSOME BINDINGS.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway, New-York,
And all Booksellers.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM LACE, ON HIS PASSAGE from Boston to New-York, on the evening of the 4th December, 1858, fell from the train at Mansfield, Mass., at the Mansfield half-way House, on the Boston and Providence Railroad, and was literally torn in pieces, and is now in a tomb at Mansfield in the hands of the Coroner of the above place. He had on his person between $4 and $5 and his protection papers, as an American seaman born in this country, a letter from his wife, Mary Lace, from New-York to William Lace, of Boston, Mass., and two checks of two pieces of baggage, Nos. 435 and 471, Boston and New-York checks. His wife or any of his relations are requested to communicate or apply to Mr. BACON, Superintendant of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, Providence, R. I.

$500 WANTED IN ADVANCE, AND WILL E. H. B. write on the subject.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 88 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING POSSESSION of the best seam of Cannel coal yet discovered in Kentucky, are open to make contracts for the delivery of crude coal oil by a superior quality, in quantities of not less than 10,000 gallons a month each.
J. & W. CAIRNS, Ashland, Ky.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Bros. way, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy and faithful girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; is competent in either place; is an intelligent girl, of neat and genteel appearance, and of the most kind and obliging disposition; a good home appreciated more than wages; first-class references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PROFESSED cook, by a middle-aged woman, who is thoroughly competent in her duties; is neat and economical in her kitchen; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found a person of respectable appearance; is a trustworthy and obliging servant; has lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; considers herself a good, plain cook; washes and irons well; is a girl of steady habits, and will do her best to please; excellent reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family or private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business—baking, pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $8 to $9. Also, by her cousin, as chambermaid and regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—FOR A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly-recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of housework; a girl of excellent character and principles. Also, for a nice young girl as child's nurse or up-stairs work. Wages $3 to $4. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCed woman as children's nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, understands all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind and obliging disposition, and kind to children; can come highly recommended. Can be seen for two days in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL GOING ON 16 years of age to do light chamber work and waiting, and make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Call for two days. Wages from $4 to $5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or to go a short distance in the country in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2 5th-st., in the toy store, two doors from Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, and no objection to a small distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 223 25th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in washing; knows her business perfectly. Can produce the best of reference. Also, a seamstress and dressmaker. Has no objection to wait on an invalid. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, for a girl fully experienced, of genteel, neat appearance and unquestionable City references; is a most excellent, reliable and truthful servant and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamber work. No objection to city or country. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 465 2d av., near 29th-st. in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as seamstress, housekeeper, or companion to an elderly or invalid lady; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 2 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References to be had in the same street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as nurse; has had many years' experience in taking care of infants and bringing them up by hand; has no objection to growing children; can sew, if required. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to assist at chamber work; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 269 Mulberry-st., near Houston. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent cook; understands her business perfectly; would have no objection to assist with the washing if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference if required; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; is a respectable young woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 243 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the rear room, No. 5.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE woman, whose babe is a month old, the care of an infant to nurse; reference to the Physician who attended her. Inquire at No. 113 Spring-st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL, trustworthy girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is neat, tidy, and well informed; a person who knows how to fill and appreciate a steady situation. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation in a small genteel family, to do the general housework—cook, wash and iron; is smart and clean; lived two years in her last place. Inquire at No. 7 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook, in a respectable small family; is a baker and understands pastry. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American lady of experience, either in an hotel or in a widower's family. The best of reference can be given as to character and capability. Address Miss HALDA, No. 77 Varick-st, opposite Grand-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, employment as copyist, or other light, indoor business, to which an intelligent female is adapted. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 East 24th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; will assist in cooking, washing and ironing; an American family preferred. Can be seen at her last place for two or three days, No. 141 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business; can assist in the chamberwork. Good city reference. Call at No. 214 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with good City references, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly. Address the French Bakery, No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation in a genteel family as nurse and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as chambermaid, and the other to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; have good City reference. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 103 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESpectable colored girls, as cook and chambermaid, are particularly neat and well informed, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, with City reference, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Call, or address ANN SULLIVAN, No. 128 Madison-st., New-York, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as nurse, and to do light chamberwork, or plain sewing, or would do the work of a small genteel family. Call at No. 212 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS THE best City reference, wants a place as nurse and seamstress, or as housemaid and seamstress. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 68 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference can be had by applying for two days at No. 127 33d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waiter. Can give four years' reference from her present situation, where she can be seen. Call at No. 84 East 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedrooms, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 283 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING—AT NO. 107 BLEECKER-ST., THIRD block west of Broadway. Two rooms on the second floor, furnished hall, gas and Croton—very desirable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price $12 to $15.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen, in a private family, may be obtained by applying to No. 305 West 21st-st. The house is finely located, with modern conveniences, and easy of access. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—$9 PER WEEK FOR A PLEASANT room, including board, fire and light, for two gentlemen. Other rooms to let on reasonable terms. Four minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6, Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a new and first-class house, well and conveniently located. Apply at No. 429 4th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING. NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49½ EAST Broadway, for families or inglegentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for gentlemen; by applying at No. 101 Lawrence st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 36 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BOY TWO and a half years old, wish board in a private family until May; prefer no other boarders in the family; wish one large room; if not, large hall bedroom attached will answer; house must be well situated, above 20th-st. and near the middle of the City preferred, and terms reasonable. Address INSURANCE, Box 193 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETween 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker; pleasant rooms to let for gentlemen, with board, from $3 50 to $4 per week; gas and fire included; a large front room for a family; also, a lady who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part payment. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 9th and 10th avs., would let one or two finely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, at moderate price, to single or married gentlemen. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box 196 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, and where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st. near 2d-av. References exchanged.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 133 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen. Only French spoken. Apply at No. 246 10th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, for three young gentlemen, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 4th sts., at moderate terms. Address G. H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms to let to a family, with private table or on European plan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 32 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For pastors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANO and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS, to the following prices: One magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, round corners, beautifully ornamented case, for $200, cost $375; one do. for $190; a splendid 7-octave rosewood, finished back same as front, for $230; carved legs, &c.; fully warranted. References to 1,000 piano-fortes sold in this City.
McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FAMILY WANTING TO sell their piano-forte, $500 instrument, 7-octave rosewood, round corners, carved legs, three rows of moulding on case, with beautiful pearl keys, splendid tone, short time in use, for nearly half its value; manufactured by well-known City makers of 20 years' experience; unexpired guarantee. Apply at No. 7 2d-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Also a superb NeweYork instrument, will be sold till Jan. 1 next, at extreme low prices. Do not omit calling before purchasing, either at No. 419 Broadway, New-York, or at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEWS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest prices. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 54 East 13th-st.
In consideration of the great number of pupils at the Saturday noon Class, Mr. CHARRUAUD deems it advisable and necessary not to receive any more pupils the present term for the class.
Dec. 14, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3½ o'clock to 5½ P. M., a Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, will commence. The same attention, &c., as at the other class will be given.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., a valuable country seat, 45 acres of choice land in the township of Franklin, Somerset County, N. J., in a fine state of cultivation, and well watered with never-failing streams.
On the premises is a two-story mansion house, 40 feet square, with basement; well built in modern style, with marble mantels, &c., and finished by days' work; also, a substantial tenant house; barn with cellar, hovel, carriage house, and other necessary out-buildings; apple orchard, ornamental trees and fruit in variety.
The said farm is beautifully situated, near the Millstone River, one quarter of a mile from the pleasant village of Millstone, in the vicinity of good society, schools and churches.
Being but ten minutes' walk from the dépôt of the New Jersey and Millstone Railroad; it is easy of access, and a desirable residence for a gentleman of means and taste doing business in New-York.
One hundred acres of valuable land, parcel of said farm, will be sold on the same day.
REFERENCE—C. A. VAN DOREN, No. 82 Nassau-st.; M. D. VAN DOREN, No. 260 8th-av.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; 40 on delivery of deed; 50 on bond and mortgage for one year.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
For sale, the THREE-STORY AND EIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, No 88 West 27th-st. All the modern improvements, and in perfect order.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE UNDER FORECLOsure, this day, Dec. 8, 1858, at 12 M., at the hotel of H. Durell, in said village, the valuable property situated at the corner of 6th-st. and Railroad-av., in Morrisania, containing 16 lots of ground and a large and commodious dwelling, with two wings attached, having ten well finished rooms; also, another dwelling, carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings. The grounds are laid out with all kinds of fruit and shade trees, &c. Only one block from the dépôt; $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—FOR $4,700—THE THREE-STORY House and Lot No. 33 Bond-st., Brooklyn, containing 14 rooms, calculated for a large family or boarding house, in perfect order outside and in; built by the former owner for his own use, in the best manner; but a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars; 20 minutes' walk from either ferry; heater, fine grape-vine and good yard. Oil-cloths and carpets will be sold low. Two-thirds of the money can remain on mortgage.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—With two acres of land, within two minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, commanding one of the best views of the Hudson River; house 3 x 40 feet, two-story, basement and attic, supplied with gas, water, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, ice house, &c. Rent $1,200. Apply to MARTIN & SMITH'S, No. 31 Nassau-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 114 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., A very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT, OR WOULD BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—There are four acres of land, upon which are house, barn, and other necessary out-buildings. One acre is laid out as a garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit. If let within two weeks, stock, carriages, farming utensils, &c., could be obtained with the place. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house, for the Winter, or longer, as may be agreed upon; one where the owner would board in the family preferred. An unexceptional tenant for such a house may be found on application to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

TO LET—A SNUG, CONVENIENT BROWNstone house on 28th-st., near 6th-av. at once; also, a new cottage with gas and water, tea-room, dumb-waiter, &c., and several others in Brooklyn and New-York: $300, $400, $500, $600 to $1,000 rents. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—140 FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, within two miles of Hoboken, together or separately. The situation is remarkably healthy, commanding uninterrupted views of 40 miles in extent. Stages run every quarter of an hour. J. POPE, No. 16 Newark-st., Hoboken.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Doyer Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

LARGE ROOM TO LET LOW—16½ BY 34 feet, on second floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, entrance on 13th-st. SUITABLE FOR AN OFFICE. Inquire on the premises in piano warerooms of
J. M. PELTON.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, Dec. 10, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for grading 59th-st. adjoining the Central Park, between the 6th and 8th avs., to an additional width of 40 feet, the present grading being for about 60 feet in width, and the width, when completed, to be 100 feet.
The work will consist of about 5,000 cubic yards of rock excavation on the Park side of 59th-st., to be hauled into contiguous filling; the balance of the filling, 44,000 cubic yards, may probably be obtained from the grading of Hamilton-square by a haul of about 3,000 feet. The work to be commenced by the 1st day of January and completed by the 1st day of May, 1859.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by satisfactory references, to establish the ability of the bidder to perform the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the terms are not, in their judgment, in accordance with the public interests.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for widening 59th-st.," and addressed to the undersigned.
FRED LAW OLMSTED, Architect-in-Chief.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.
n10-1w10wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 23, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 1aw6mW*

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGSTON is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 36 Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGSTON.
New York, Dec. 4, 1858.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, as finishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8,
At 11 o'clock this day,
At their sales room No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 9 and 10, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about 200 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising landscapes, marines, scriptural, historical, interiors, and other pleasing subjects, by well-known artists, among which will be found specimens by Kenkale, P. E. Nicolie, Koekok, De Reusen, Peeters, Agnus, Eveson, A. De Bylandt, Carabain, Van Bree, Jouselacre, Teniers, Bosh, Smets, Vahrenberg, and many others. The pictures are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and the public generally are invited to examine this really fine collection.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT PARISIAN HOUSEHOLD FURniture, solid rosewood parlor suit, works of art, &c. THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire costly Parisian-made household furniture, at the residence No. 328 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. The parlor furniture, in particular, is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in Cupids of real pearl, and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables; ladies' rosewood work tables, lined with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains, elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent China vases and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Solid and richly-polished extension dining-table, elegantly carved dining-room suit, rich China ware, silver ware, crystal cut-glass ware, silver and ivory cutlery of the best description, silver cake baskets, casters, coffee urn, &c.; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, superbly-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, 20 pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, together with all the basement furniture, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 90 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th av., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 9, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable for every description of housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:
In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silverware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.
In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rose-wood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy-chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.
In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and cranage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 137 Greenwich-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Executors and others:
BANK STOCKS.—Manhattan Company, National, Phenix, Bank of Commerce, North America, State of New-York, Merchants' Exchange, Leather Manufacturers', Bowery.
INSURANCE STOCKS.—Republic Fire, and Commercial, New-York, and Great Western Marine.
INSURANCE SCRIP.—Cleveland and Toledo Bonds of 1862 and '72, &c.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DIVISION and James sts, at auction to close an estate, ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1858, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
DIVISION-STREET.—The three-story brick front house and lot, known as No. 79 Division-st., between Market and Pike sts.
ALSO, the two and a half-story frame house and lot adjoining, and known as No. 81 Division-st.
JAMES-STREET.—The lot of land, with the two two-story brick front houses and brick stable thereon, known as No. 92 James-st., between Cherry and Oak sts.
For Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, TOYS, &c.—PEED & COLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 9 and 10, at 10 o'clock, at the large store known as the "Great Republic," Nos. 312 and 314 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, comprising silver-plated ware, Britannia, tin, willow and wooden ware, table and pocket cutlery, iron and hollow ware, fancy goods, baskets, &c.; also, a large quantity of costly toys, boys' sleighs, skates, &c. A. HORTON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—BOND-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James C. Willett, Esq., Sheriff:
BOND-STREET—The valuable 4-story brick house and lot, No. 2 Bond-st., north side, near Broadway. Lot 26x100. The sale will be absolute. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND AND FINAL SALE OF CRYSTAL PALACE IRON, &c.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at Crystal Palace square, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the remainder of the cast and wrought iron, parts of machinery and fountains, &c.; also large iron cranes, cast-iron stoop risers and strings, large iron water-tanks, brown stone, &c., together with whatever remains unclaimed by exhibitors.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. S. HYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., all the parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture contained in the above house. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a full assortment of Winter goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND,
IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov

Reported and the Westerwald Islands.
SWEDEN AND THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA—NATIVE GOLD MINES AT ASHBURN—MARTIAL MEMORANDA
FROM HAMBURG.

By the arrival of the brig *Ocean Bird* we have Bermuda papers to the 1st.

They contain advices from Bardsdoes to Nov. 11, and-from other West India Colonies to the end of October. Heavy rains had made a rapid improvement in the cane crop of Barbadoes, and a fair average return, say 30,000 hhds., was expected. The sweet-potato crop was very productive. American provisions were dull of sale even at low prices: in fact, the *Mercantile Intelligencer*, of Nov. 11, says: "The holders of breadstuffs (in Bridgetown) were glad to sell at any rate." A heavy supply of codfish was in the market, most disorderly, with 2,400 quintals, having arrived from Newfoundland. P. P. lumber, cypress shingles, extra and-oak staves were in demand.

The Legislative Assembly of Barbadoes had given notice, that the Assembly of this island intended to introduce a bill for a more extensive education of the people of Barbadoes. The weather was intensely hot at Bridgetown, much damage to property. Sugebion had been caused that these fires were the work of incendiaries.

Demerara dates, to the 25th of October, mention that considerable damage from inroads of the sea had occurred at points on the east coast.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, a serious affray had taken place between the soldiers and civilians. The Police began to arrest the most disorderly, upon which a deadly assault with drawn bayonets was made upon the whole police. The latter, however, succeeded in capturing seven soldiers, and in taking them to the station, a rescue was attempted, in which one of the police, FRANCIS PETERS, was stabbed. Several of the other policemen received serious blows. The soldiers finding that they had been in a manner overpowered, surrounded the station with their drawn bayonets. The prisoners were, however, locked up and the mob dispersed.

The sugar crop at Martinique is scanty. There was, however, an increase of 4,624 hhds. on the quantity exported at the corresponding period last year.

The state of the Empress Josephine arrived at St. Pierre on the 26th inst., on board of the *Koral Vestal*, and would be conveyed to Fort-de-France, when the vessel discharged her cargo or merchandise.

In reference to the Surplus Cash and Cash Means, $1,253,843, derived from the General Balance Sheet, the following is the estimate of the Secretary of Public Debt for the remaining 25 years by computing $113,294 a year, set aside from income and made part of the ordinary annual Expenses of the Road.

The following are the Currency Land Warrant for public lands sold in Illinois and Missouri, and the sales were large and rapid after the 1st inst.

Warrants issued by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of March 3, 1855, granting bounty land to officers, soldiers, and seamen who have been employed in the military and naval service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and to the widows of such persons, and for other purposes.

Warrants.	Acres.
1,000	160
1,000	160
1,000	160